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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

San Francisco Gets the Bridge

China Accepts Lytton Report

M. Herriot Has an Arms Plan

Soviet Opens Biggest Plant

Canada Turns to Rail Puzzle

Italy Will Be Ocean Postman

SAN FRANCISCO celebrates news from Washington that it will be able to start work at once on the world's biggest bridge. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation classifies the San Francisco-Oakland toll bridge, centering on Goat Island, as a self-liquidating project and agrees to provide $62,000,000 of the $70,000,000 cost. Construction will employ 12,000 men, half on the job and half in plants in various states supplying the steel, pipe, wire and other materials. The bridge, above the tallest ships entering the harbor, will be 4½ miles long, with two decks for auto and suburban car traffic. At 1 cent per passenger the structure will pay out in 25 years. San Francisco wears the smile that won't come off—Its dream of a generation comes true.

¶ China pleases Geneva by definitely accepting the Lytton report on Manchuria. Japan completes its first draft of objections and observations and plans to send the document to the League. Dr. Wellington Koo becomes Chinese Ambassador at Paris and will act for his country at the League Assembly in November. The nations are gratified at China's action. The Lytton report grows in their eyes. It actually covers war in general and reaches far—What is sauce for the Orient goose may prove sauce for the Occident gander.

¶ France hears Premier Herriot make reference in a public address to his "constructive plan for progressive disarmament." Details are withheld, but the plan is said to grow out of President Hoover's plea for a one-third cut on all armaments and Secretary of State Stimson's interpretation of the Kellogg-Briand pact. M. Herriot goes to London for a day's talk with Prime Minister MacDonald about Germany—But the new Herriot plan will probably keep them talking far into the night.

¶ Soviet Russia formally opens the world's largest hydroelectric plant at Dnieprostroy. Honors and medals are bestowed on Col. Hugh L. Cooper, New York engineer, and his six assistants. This great plant, costing $110,000,000, is expected to develop 756,000 horsepower ultimately, the electricity being used by 16,000,000 people over 70,000 square miles. The plant, built by American engineers and full of American-made machinery, gives the Soviet newspapers their opportunity—They wax almost delirious over this brilliant accomplishment of Soviet industry.

¶ Barcelona, the capital, makes swift preparation for the Catalan Generalitat. Spain must announce its budget on Jan. 1, and unless the new state is prepared to assume its place in the revised tax and collection scheme by that time Catalan autonomy may have to wait over for a year. But there'll be no delay, says busy Barcelona. Anticipating the November elections to the state Parliament, President Francesco Macia has been making the dominant Left Republican Party smaller and sweeter—He has thrown out leaders guilty of municipal corruption.

¶ Canada's Parliament prepares to take up the recommendations of the commission that went deeply into its rail situation. Fundamental remedies are called for by the plight of the Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway, overserving, in hard times, a vast, sparsely settled domain. The first step urged by the report is the halting of unprofitable competitive practices. In bad times governments eliminate competition to save the railroads—In good times they enforce it to save the people.

¶ New York City approves the new Rex of the Italian Line, fifth largest vessel afloat. With a length of 880 feet and beam of 102 feet, she carries 2000 passengers and has every sea-going luxury. She plans a run of 4½ days between Gibraltar and New York. With the other new ship, Conte di Savoia, in commission, Italian mails will no longer go to French ports by airplane and thence to America by French ships. Airplanes with late mail will overtake the Italian superliners at Barcelona, giving a six-day service to New York. Thus Premier Mussolini achieves one more ambition—He wanted to see Italy its own postman.

¶ Finland balances the budget without new taxes or new loans. But it still must find 500,000,000 Finnish marks to finance public projects devised to give work to 90,000 unemployed. Bringing liquor back was, according to campaign promises, to take care of unemployment. But something has slipped somewhere; the sale of beer, wines and liquors turns in but 240,000 marks a year. Considered economically, there is only one reliable thing about booze—It is certain to fall down.

Land for Clans Plan Started for Scotland

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE Highland Society of London has received a gift of money to aid a scheme that seeks to establish Scottish clans in districts of Scotland specially identified with their history.

A conference of various clan organizations is being held here to give the scheme consideration.

Herriot's Visit Likely to End Arms Deadlock

French Premier Expected to Tell MacDonald of 'Constructive Plan'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 10 — Acceptance by M. Edouard Herriot of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's invitation to go to London to discuss a preliminary conference destined to arrange Germany's return to the work of the Disarmament Conference is considered certain here.

The Quai d'Orsay today denied that any decision had yet been reached and refused comment in any way. The French press, however, is practically unanimous in crediting reports from London that the French Prime Minister will visit the British Prime Minister this week for the purpose of discussing a method of procedure in the attempt to break the disarmament deadlock.

It is understood that Oct. 13 is the most likely date of M. Herriot's visit. France is much more pleased over the prospect of private conversations between the two Prime Ministers than it was at the project for a four-power London parley. A few conservative organs express apprehension lest M. Herriot, once in London, find himself entangled in a conference he believed had been postponed.

The general impression here is that M. Herriot will be able to reach an agreement with Mr. MacDonald by which a four- or five-power conference, perhaps expanded to include a few smaller states, will meet soon in or near Geneva, most probably at Lausanne. It is considered certain that M. Herriot will take with him to London France's new "constructive plan" of disarmament. M. Herriot officially announced existence of such a plan yesterday in a speech at Mulhouse in Alsace, where with President Lebrun he inaugurated a big hydroelectric plant at Kembs on the Rhine.

This plan is reported here unofficially to combine President Hoover's proposal for a one-third reduction in all armaments with various security pacts. The consultative pact would provide a tribune for determining the aggressor, after which various treaties of mutual assistance would operate. The United States would be asked only to refrain from trade with an aggressor.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—Events here are rapidly moving toward the twofold consummation of joint Franco-British action to bring Germany back to the Disarmament Conference and Franco-British-American solidarity in face of the menace of the Manchurian situation.

With M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, due to meet Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, Wednesday or Thursday, and Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States already active in the London negotiations, the stage is set for a critical discussion, the outcome of which may make or mar both the Disarmament Conference and the November session of the League Assembly, at which the world's attitude toward Japan and China is to be settled.

PARTIES ENTER CLOSING WEEKS OF 1932 TEST

Hoover to Speak in Ohio Oct. 15—Roosevelt to Tour in South

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—President Hoover, in another fighting speech, will this week carry the story of his economic reconstruction program into the heart of the mid-western tier of states, where the result of the forthcoming election may be decided. The Chief Executive will speak in Cleveland, Ohio, next Saturday evening, Oct. 15, on a trip that is expected still further to deepen the favorable impression given by his Des Moines speech a week ago.

With the President's announcement word came to Washington that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt would start on an eight-day tour of the South and West, beginning Oct. 18. Although the Roosevelt trip is ostensibly a "southern tour," the itinerary reveals that less than half will be below the Mason-Dixon line, and that the Democratic candidate will invade the same central area of the Midwest into which Mr. Hoover is penetrating. Governor Roosevelt will make a speech at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 23, and at Indianapolis the same day.

The announcement of the date of Mr. Hoover's speech came as a surprise, although it had been generally accepted that he would deliver an address in that State shortly. The time previously discussed was about a fortnight hence, and political observers see in the fact that it has been shoved up a week an increasing recognition of the President's personal value in the campaign.

The President delivers a formal address before the American Bar Association's annual meeting here this Wednesday, at which time he is expected to express himself further on the subject of law enforcement. It is considered doubtful if prohibition will find a place in the address, save indirectly. The general observation is that so far as the presidential campaign goes, prohibition has been subordinated to economic issues.

The belief that the Republicans intend to hammer home their economic ideas in frequent speeches from now until election day gains strength from the speaking program so far outlined. Mr. Calvin Coolidge delivers a speech in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, which is expected to be one of the most important utterances of the campaign. Mr. Hoover has already made one addressed to women voters on Friday. With two Hoover speeches last week, and two more this week, the Republican candidate is taking a very active rôle in the campaign at this stage. His future program has not been issued but it is anticipated that he will continue at approximately the same space.

Republican Strategy Turns on Measures To Hold West's Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 — The last weeks of the presidential campaign find the struggle sifted down to a battle for the middle West and the Far West, in the judgment of Republican observers with the best possible means of gauging the current.

The East is figured as certain for President Hoover. The business men of the West are likewise counted in as Republican. The South is conceded Democratic. The unknown quantity remains the farmer.

Experts of Republican hue say, however, that in the past week they have learned a lesson about the farmer. They have discovered from President Hoover's Iowa trip that

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Asphalt Highway Was Old Story To Nabopolassar 50 Centuries Ago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—If Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, could ride in an automobile along one of our modern asphalt pavements he would unquestionably be amazed at the horseless chariot but would probably express little astonishment over the highway itself.

This can be gained from a résumé of road building prepared by Mr. Thomas E. Stanton Jr., state research engineer. Although chemistry is perfecting "binders," the basic materials used in road construction today were used more than 5000 years ago, he points out. About 95 per cent of the standard paving mixture consists of rock, sand and earth. The problem is to find the best cement to bind these materials into a strong wear-resisting mass.

The term "asphalt" may be traced back to Babylonian times, he shows. Its first use was as a cement for joining various objects. But Nabopolassar adopted it for a different purpose. He made, according to his son Nebuchadnezzar, "a road glistening with asphalt and burned brick. Nabu and Marduk, when you traverse these streets, may benefits for me rest upon your lips."

When the taxpayers (if there were any) thought of the situation is not indicated, although they probably enjoyed the roads and complained about the costs later.

The Incas of Peru, about 1500, constructed an elaborate system of highways, some of which were paved with a composition not unlike modern bituminous macadam, Mr. Stanton states. It was not until 1858 that the first large area of asphalt roadway was constructed, in Paris.

While showing that the ancients had their asphalt roads, Mr. Stanton declares that the chemist and the concrete technologist are improving on them.

He sums up the work being done in the research and materials department of the State: "New cements are being developed which evolve less heat in setting and consequent lessened volumetric changes without material sacrifice in early strengths. Other cements develop a high early strength. Formulas have been worked out for designed concrete mixtures which will result in the densest concrete obtainable with a given amount of cement, and methods of manufacturing and compacting concrete masses have been developed to the extent where it is possible to manufacture concrete which will develop strength several times the average strengths of a few years ago."

It is doubtful if Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, went into the matter that deeply.

Slow Driving Brings Man Before Magistrate

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mr. Fred Buck of New York has learned that one may drive too slowly in Connecticut.

He has been ordered to appear in town court Thursday on a charge that he was holding up a long line of traffic on the Boston Post Road by operating his car at 25 miles an hour.

Voters, Don't Sell This Stock Short

Berger
BALLOT
A CERTIFICATE THAT MAKES YOU A STOCKHOLDER IN THE WORLD'S LARGEST ORGANIZATION.
CHERISH IT AND USE IT AND RECEIVE ITS DIVIDENDS - DO NOT IGNORE OR ABUSE IT.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOESN'T COST A FORTUNE, BUT WORTH ONE

LIQUOR PROBLEM SHOWN IN HANDS OF UNIVERSITIES

Solution Thought Not in Politics, but in Education

By DOUGLASS W. MILLER

Professor of English, Ohio Wesleyan University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, Oct. 8—Solution of the liquor question will come not from the political arena, but from the college and university classroom.

Outstanding leaders of opposing wet and dry forces already realize that the final determination will rest with the rising generation or its successors, and that the processes of education will shape the public opinion of tomorrow. Leaders in higher education are beginning to give ear to the cries for attention coming from this problem.

Denominational and privately endowed colleges, supported for the most part by groups and individuals who refuse to falter in the struggle for national prohibition, are taking the leadership in giving attention to the study of the liquor question in institutions of higher learning.

The history of efforts made by the federal bureau of prohibition to carry on a program of education for prohibition enforcement has made it evident that political pressure will not permit the expenditure of money raised by public taxation for such purposes.

Organized Research Council

This bureau organized a research council in the spring of 1931 to study various phases of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment. It also sought to carry on other educational efforts to mold public opinion which would assist in the enforcement of federal prohibition laws, through the use of a special congressional appropriation of $50,000.

Had the bureau of prohibition been permitted to carry out its plan, the entire course of the struggle over the Eighteenth Amendment might well have been changed and the present status of public opinion on the question vastly altered. However, a point of order raised on the floor of the House of Representatives by a wet leader blocked the educational program. This provoked only minor discussion at the moment, but viewed from the perspective of the present, appears as a turning point in the decade of struggle to direct

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Teachers Lose Tilt in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Expulsion from school was the fate of a young girl from the Middle West last year when she insisted on stating that George Washington was born at Wakefield and not at Mount Vernon, according to Mr. Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service.

The schoolgirl had visited Wakefield last year with her mother and was more up on her "Washingtonia" than her instructress. The girl visited Wakefield again this year. She stated that her expulsion was ratified by the school board and revoked only after her mother appeared before the board with literature obtained at Wakefield on their previous visit. This is an entirely new use for Park Service literature.

The Mansion at Wakefield is being furnished with authentic furniture of the Colonial period, much of it donated by people interested in saving original pieces. The old-fashioned gardens have been restored and the lawns are beautifully kept.

Wakefield has had about 66,000 visitors during the travel year ended Sept. 30. It is fast becoming a national shrine to which visitors from all over the United States journey, as well as from foreign shores.

Vital Government Problems Shown at Mercy of Ballots Of an Enlightened Citizenry

If Minority Rules, Majority Is to Blame and High Taxes Are Never Cut by Mere Whining, as Mr. Citizen Sets Out to Prove

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES
First of Eighteen Articles

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American concern about high taxes and corruption in public office points squarely to the need for more "ballots that talk."

One citizen fails to vote for every one who does. Some feel it is useless. Others think it is over their heads. Nearly all agree that the average ballot is a puzzle.

Meanwhile, the $1 out of every $10 that 30 years ago filtered from national income to pay for Government has grown today to $2. That is one in five, or $14,000,000,000 out of a national income of $70,000,000,000. Citizens willing to pay a fair price for governmental service ask whether taxes have outrun value received.

That question can be answered only by informed citizens—at the polls.

More is at stake than this year's tax bill. Government can no longer be thought of in odd moments. It is not outside private affairs. It reaches into every office, school and home. Some of its actions rule orbits of world events.

The United States Government can act no more wisely than its citizens collectively determine. If minorities thwart public interest, majorities are at fault for not exercising their potential power. If present forms of government obstruct conscientious officials, out-of-date rules can be changed by legal means, right up to the Federal Constitution. If

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

72 — Why Did Fatalities From Alcoholism Increase From the Low Point of the First Years of Prohibition?

WHEN the saloons were closed temporarily in 1919 by wartime prohibition, and permanently in 1920 by the Eighteenth Amendment, there was a remarkable decrease in drinking, drunkenness and fatalities from alcoholism. Nothing like that decrease had ever been known. People were in a law-abiding mood and the laws were respected. The illicit liquor trade was not yet organized.

Then began a campaign of nullification, active evasion, and connivance at evasion. Opponents of prohibition announced it as their intention to break down the law by encouraging its violation. Every patron of a bootlegger or speakeasy is a conniver at lawbreaking. By encouraging the violation of the law the active wets hoped to lend more weight to the argument: "It can't be enforced," which is about as logical as it would be to connive at stealing and then say: "The laws against stealing can't be enforced."

As soon as the illicit liquor trade got organized, it began to sell either more liquor or worse liquor than was sold in 1918, 1919 and 1920. The Government was slow in getting its machinery of enforcement well organized. In proportion as more liquor or worse liquor was sold, fatalities from alcoholism began to increase. By 1927, however, the Government began to get control of the situation. Since that year there has been a gradual decrease in fatalities from alcoholism. Do not forget, however, that even in 1927, the fatality rate from alcoholism was not so high as it was in every year before 1918.

Youth Urged To Push Cause Of Prohibition

The young people of the United States, out of sheer gratitude for all the benefits received, should actively advocate prohibition instead of passively accepting it as many do, Mrs. Ruth Scott declared at the Citizens' Forum last night. Mrs. Scott, a recent student in a midwestern college, said that since the younger generation could not remember the pre-prohibition era they could not understand how much they would lose by repeal.

"We have come a long way," she said, "since 1916 when over three times as much money was spent on drink as on public education." In eight prohibition years from 1920 to 1928 the per capita expenditure on public schools has jumped from $9.80 to $18.21 while attendance in colleges and private schools has increased 76 per cent, according to government figures. Since getting an education is the primary work of young people, they should strive to retain these advances.

Quoting an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. Scott said that "to restore beer would put 5,000,000 cows out of work." Young people of the laboring classes are so accustomed to plenty of milk and other good food at home that they cannot conceive, she declared, of the preprohibition conditions when the father's pay was spent in an open saloon and there was never enough to eat.

"The safe and happy homes to which we are so accustomed," she added, "are a direct result of prohibition. We must appreciate this and do all we can to perpetuate them for the next younger generation."

Prison Program Stresses Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—This State is about to embark on a significant advance in prison reform by opening a new $500,000 reformatory for men at Howard. First offenders will be committed to this building to segregate them from hardened criminals, a practice which has been accomplished only ineffectually before.

The reformatory stands apart from the other penal institutions. It has no barred windows and the cell block is intended for disciplinary purposes only. Hope is expressed that it will be used little. It has been constructed with a possible capacity for 500 inmates, but not more than 350 will be assigned to it.

To begin with 60 men between the ages of 18 and 30 will be committed to the reformatory to initiate the experiment and others will be added gradually to be assimilated into this new institutional program. The reformatory will have a theater with stage, workshops for trades and manual training and gymnasiums. It will be under the direct charge of Mr. Ralph H. Walker, Warden.

Hebridean Isolation Is Being Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

THE isolation of the Hebrides from the rest of the world is fast being overcome. On Sept. 9 Stornoway readers, and others in the Isle of Lewis, were reading their Scotsman before midday, instead of half-past 7 in the evening.

The British flying boat, Cloud of Iona, had carried the newspapers over from Fort William, whither they had been rushed by the early morning express train from Edinburgh.

China Accepts Lytton Report As Talk Basis

Rejects Tokyo View That Manchurian Occupation Was Necessary

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 10—China has definitely accepted the Lytton report as the basis of further consideration of the Manchurian question by the League of Nations.

Dr. Wellington Koo, who acted as Chinese assessor to the Lytton commission in the Far East and has been appointed Chinese Ambassador to Paris and will represent China in the extraordinary assembly of the League of Nations next month, made this clear in a statement here yesterday.

Dr. Koo remarked that China, while accepting the Lytton document as a basis of discussion, nevertheless reserved the right to make "all necessary remarks" when the League Council and Assembly begin to deal with the problem. As a refutation of Japanese contention that military occupation was necessary to keep order in Manchuria, Dr. Koo declared the territory had never been so disorderly as since the Japanese invasion and quoted this statement from the Lytton report: "Manchuria for a year past has been given over to strife and turmoil. The population in a large, fertile and rich country has been subjected to conditions of distress, such as it probably never experienced before."

Dr. Koo stated that Japan had not been alone in developing Manchuria, since Japan operated only half of the railways in the country while China by its own efforts had built one-fifth of the entire railway system, or more than 625 miles.

The principal Chinese criticism of the Lytton report heard here is that the commission devoted a large part of its findings to examination of the internal affairs of China without making a corresponding exposure of the internal situation in Japan.

Franco-Japanese Pact Of 1907 Linked To 'Spheres of Influence'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 10 — The Government's special committee has completed the first draft of Japan's observations on the Lytton report which will be sent to Geneva by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, who now plans to leave about Oct. 21.

A spokesman commenting on the Franco-Japanese arrangement of 1907 which is being discussed in London, said it was so old that Japan had nearly forgotten its existence, but Tokyo considers it still in effect and not invalidated by the League Covenant or the Nine Power Treaty. He said it still seems entirely correct that the two powers should agree not to interfere with each other in certain spheres in China.

Asked if this was not tantamount to continuation of the old idea of spheres of influence, he said possibly so, but that Japan has never repudiated the spheres of influence idea, despite what America may consider regarding moral agreements involved in the Washington treaties.

The spokesman recalled that the Franco-Japanese commercial treaty, which is still effective, carries the same date as the arrangement regarding China. He has no idea, he said, why the Franco-Japanese arrangement was not mentioned in the Lytton report.

The situation in Manchuli is still uncertain and the spokesman confirmed that there might be major Japanese military operations in that direction.

Asked if he believed the Soviets were inspiring the Mongol uprising at Hulunpuir, he said rumors of Soviet inspiration were always circulated in connection with Mongol uprisings. There was no official evidence, he said, that they were correct.

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THINGS PRESENT

The advertised series, "We Go to Vote," begins today.

When besieged by bounding bovines, what should one do? Ah, sing that lovely aria, "Depuis le Jour"! This advice, especially useful to farmers, comes from no less a source than the last editorial.

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, Friday) are based on Old World Countries. Perhaps we shall see how many of our readers are internationally minded.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will link the selling of liquor with the selling of tainted food. Don't miss his "Prohibition Facts."

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its Parent Column, the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page, and the weekly radio column.

TRADE TUGS AT REINS FOR RACE AHEAD

Heads of Representative Industries Declare Trend Upward

RAILS AND MOTORS REPORT INCREASES

Low Point, Executives Reply to Inquiry, Was Reached During Past Summer

Encouraging reports of the upswing in business continue to come from various sources.

The Chicago Association of Commerce today says: "Indications of mounting sales by the majority of the local wholesale houses, sharp increases in the movement of merchandise of mail-order concerns, new gains in electric power output, brighter hopes in the steel industry and an upward trend in the volume of revenue in freight carloadings, characterized the past week in Chicago."

Executives of more than 100 representative industries in reply to an inquiry by Lehman Brothers, New York investment bankers, agreed almost unanimously that the high point of the business slump was passed last summer and that evidence points to definite improvement.

Carloadings up to Oct. 1 have come closer to a normal seasonal increase, than for two years.

Individual reports in separate industries show advancing business.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—That the low point of the economic slump has been passed, and that there is concrete evidence of a business upturn which will eventually increase employment and is already definite enough to justify confidence that the improvement will be lasting, is the consensus of a large majority of executives of representative industries and prominent business men who replied to a questionnaire sent out by Lehman Brothers, bankers.

The study, which is the most comprehensive undertaken recently, revealed the views of executives in basic lines of industry as well as those of prominent economists, newspaper and periodical publishers, life insurance executives, advertising agencies and labor officials.

The replies of industrialists indicated scattered evidences of improvement in the employment situation, but the prevailing belief was that employment would reflect slowly the general upward trend in business. One reason given for this view was that manufacturers have endeavored to retain every employee they possibly could on some part-time basis and therefore, would be able to handle a considerably larger volume of business without increasing their present personnel.

Questions That Were Put

The six questions which the banking house asked more than 100 executives of representative industries to answer were:

Has there been any change in trend of your business since July, and if so, what is your interpretation thereof?

Do you see any indications or concrete evidence in your industry which promises business improvement?

What is outlook for your business in volume and in profits during winter and spring months?

Are your inventories low in relation to your present volume and what volume you expect in near future?

What is likelihood of increasing employment in your business during next few months and to what extent can you increase your volume without increasing employment?

Do you believe that low point of business depression has been passed?

Among the executives who answered the questionnaire were the heads of some of the largest enterprises in the United States, many of whom requested that their identities be withheld.

Summarizing the replies, the banking house said:

What They Elicited

"Of those who replied to Question One, 42 per cent saw a definite and 35 per cent a slight or promising upward trend in business. Only 13 per cent saw no change for the better.

"Of replies to Question Two, 82 per cent expressed themselves as convinced that there were reasonable indications or concrete evidence which promise business improvement. Many correspondents cited altered public psychology as a factor in improvement.

"Question Three brought forth varied responses, with nearly 25 per cent offering no predictions as to the future. Slightly over half, however (55 per cent), expressed the opinion that profit volume for the winter and spring months would be as good as, or better than, the quarter just past. Only 18 per cent voiced the belief that conditions would not better themselves.

"Inventories, according to the answers to Question Four are in excellent position. Ten per cent of the answers said 'very low,' 50 per cent, 'low' and 24 per cent 'normal for present conditions.' All indicated that future increases or even normal volume would necessitate replacements, while in the textile industry acute shortage appears to exist.

"Replies to Question Five naturally showed wide variation in estimates of the extent to which volume could be increased without additional employees. Figures ranged from as high

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HOOVER FORCES FLOUT FORECAST OF DEMOCRATS

Farley's Figures on Vote Would Mean Upset of Long History

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — President Hoover's campaign managers are going about their task of getting out the Republican vote and re-electing President Hoover without taking too seriously the optimistic forecasts of Mr. James P. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and others, that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will sweep the country with a majority of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000.

Such an outcome, they point out, would make the Democratic Party an actual majority party for the first time since the Civil War—with one exception. Four times in this period the Democrats have elected a President, but in none of the times did they poll an actual majority of the popular vote. Of course, on the other hand, in several instances the Republicans made their victory without a majority either, due to minor party activities.

For the last 70 years on and off the Republican Party has been dominant and leaders now insist that no real indication exists that such a revolution as the Democrats are trying to summon will occur on election day.

Historic Case of 1876

The single time when the Democrats were in a real majority, they did not win, strangely enough. It was in 1876 when Samuel J. Tilden of New York had a 160,000 majority over the Republican, Greenback, Prohibitionist and American Parties all combined—but the Democrats were nevertheless squeezed out of the Presidency by Rutherford B. Hayes, with a one-vote electoral majority!

Since that time the Democrats have had a popular plurality in five elections—the four in which they elected Cleveland and Wilson, and a fifth in 1888, when Cleveland led Harrison but was defeated—but never by a majority of the total vote.

Assuming for the sake of argument a 6,000,000 Democratic plurality this year, however, even a 2,000,000 Socialist vote—or a 3,000,000 one for that matter—would still give the Democratic Party a strong popular majority. And this would place it, for the first time, with the Tilden exception, since the Civil War, in the position the Republicans have occupied after 10 presidential elections out of the 17 since 1860; or after 11 of the 17 if 1912 is counted.

Period of Small Majorities

For even though Wilson was elected that year and the Socialists and Prohibitionists polled 1,100,000 votes between them, the regular and progressive Republicans still had a popular majority.

The G. O. P. majorities were not very large at any time in the period before the World War. It is somehow surprising to note that in every election from 1896 to 1912, the balance between the two parties remained pretty narrow, and with very small changes in the total respective votes from election to election. In all but one of these five national elections—that of 1904—the Republican vote stood in the 7,000,000 range, with the Democratic total in the 6,000,000 range and usually less than 1,000,000 votes apart.

In the period before that when the total vote was less, of course, the separation was still narrower. Garfield won in 1880 by a mere 7000 popular majority; Cleveland had a 62,000 plurality in 1884; 98,000 in 1888 and 420,000 in 1892.

But following the World War and the addition of the women voters to the election rolls, Republican majorities rose to tremendous proportions, both in totals and percentages. Harding won by a 7,000,000 plurality and a 5,650,000 majority; Coolidge by a 7,340,000 plurality and 2,340,000 majority; and Hoover by a 6,375,000 plurality and a better than 6,000,000 majority.

Requires Great Overturn

In 1928 the Democrats got only 41 per cent of the popular vote; in 1924 they dropped to 29 per cent; and in 1920 they had only 34 per cent. The Republicans had the roughly corresponding balances except in 1924, when the La Follette ticket grabbed off about 17 per cent of the popular vote.

If the Democrats this year can reverse this long time record of fat Republican majorities by electing Roosevelt with a 6,000,000 or better lead over Hoover, they will thus have accomplished a far greater change in the mass sentiment, as expressed at the polls, than Wilson or Cleveland ever did. And the Republicans can't see them do it.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 8.

Boston Public Library: Second lecture in series, auspices Washington Bicentennial Committee, "Portraits of Washington by Stuart and Other Painters," by Mr. Anthony J. Philpott, Boston Globe editorial department, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion: Dinner and installation of officers; Senator David I. Walsh, speaker, Hotel Bradford, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Second employment council meeting, discussion of "Our Business Machine and How It Works," Bates Hall, 7:30.

Harvard Republican Club: Meeting, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy, speaker, Lowell House Common Room.

West Roxbury: Meeting, Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

State House Women's Club: Meeting, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, speaker, 46 Beacon Street, 6.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Egypt—Old and New," 10, 2:30 and 3:15, and "Seeds and Their Travels," 11 and 1:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting and luncheon, Mr. Elijah Adlow, speaker, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, illustrated talk, "Safari in Kenya, Africa," by Mr. John K. Howard, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Annual sale of bulbs, benefit Association Training School for Attendant Nurses, 22 Newbury Street, through Saturday, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Boston Advertising Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "New Tools for the New Age," by Mr. Charles M. Ripley, General Electric Company representative, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Lowell Institute: Third in lecture series on "Economic Policy Under the Stuarts;" "The Control of Industry by the State," by Mr. E. Lipson, New College Oxford, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Oct. 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Free guidance, 11; musical program, 2:45; Fenway Court.

Vincent Club: Meeting, and luncheon, Brookline Country Club, 11:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:40, 7:45 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Chelsea Porcelains presented by Richard C. Paine; 18th and early 19th century English Mezzotints; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz; German and Netherlands engravings of the 15th century.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Free guidance Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11, and music at 2:45. Sundays, music at 2 o'clock.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of recent accessions in the Print Department. Both through month of October. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibition of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Sporting Prints. Continuing through Oct. 15.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Lithographs by J. Iver Rose. Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 17.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century. Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Aquatints by Cornelius Ploos van Amstel. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Alpine photographs by Cesare Giulio of Italy. Through Oct. 20.

Bigelows, Inc., 11 Bromfield Street—Etchings by Icart, Van Nest, Haxmont, and Dassleburn. Through Oct. 18.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Palette-knife paintings by Francis Orville Libby. Through Oct. 15.

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ATHENS DETAINS INSULL

ATHENS Oct. 10 (AP)— Samuel Insull, former Chicago power magnate, was detained by Athens authorities today at the request of the American minister. The question of his extradition to the United States was pending.

And He Expected to Have a Front Seat!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roosevelt Holds 'Repeal' In Hands Of Constituents

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Broadway Temple Methodist Church, made public today a letter from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, which he said was in response to questions he had addressed to Mr. Roosevelt on the prohibition issue. Dr. Reisner has been a supporter of the prohibition law.

One of the questions Dr. Reisner asked Governor Roosevelt was, "Do you understand that all Democrats, senators and congressmen, are bound by the platform to vote for 'repeal,' and the return of beer and wine, whatever their personal convictions or those of their constituents?"

"A very kindly letter from Governor Roosevelt, which came in answer to a series of questions about prohibition through unusual circumstances, has just come to hand," Dr. Reisner said. "A very important paragraph shows that the Governor does not expect the Chicago platform to bind congressmen and senators to uniformity for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and for wine and beer.

"This is a very happy omen for the 'drys,' since representatives from dry states will thus be allowed to represent their constituencies instead of voting as directed by the national platform."

TEXAS DEMOCRATS TO REJECT PARTY

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, the only woman who has ever held the office of Governor in Texas, yesterday was assured a place as the Democratic nominee on the Nov. 8 election ballot. A bolt in her own party, however, promised bitter opposition.

Hardly had the Supreme Court ordered her name placed on the ballot, ruling on questions arising from a contest suit of Gov. R. Sterling, before the League of Anti-Ferguson Democrats of Dallas, ignoring her plea for unity, announced it would support Mr. Orville Bullington of Wichita Falls, Tex., the Republican nominee. Organizers of the league were leaders of the Hoover-Democratic and ultra-dry factions, which swung the State's electoral college votes to Herbert Hoover four years ago.

TORONTO RADIUM MILL TO BE ERECTED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Radium may be produced in this vicinity before the close of 1932, according to Mr. Gilbert LaBine, general manager of Eldorado Gold Mines. He announced that a plant would be built near here soon. Recovery of radium from the pitchblende ore on the Echo Bay property of the company in the Great Bear district is proposed.

The mill is to contain equipment for the extraction of the silver content, which cannot be separated by hand cobbing. The company does not intend to treat its own silver ore now but will ship the high grade to independent refineries in the United States and Canada, Mr. LaBine said.

PRICE OF LEAD REDUCED

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 10 points to 3.15 cents a pound, New York.

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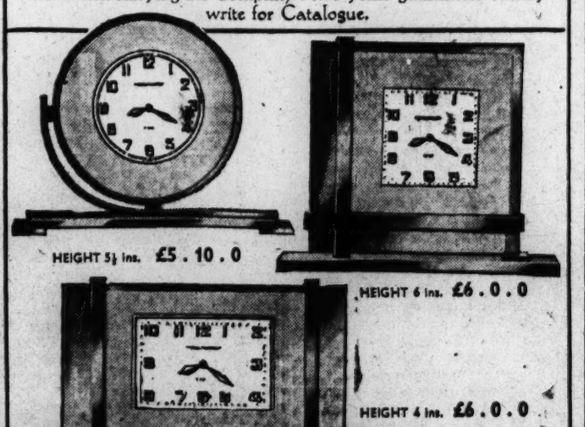

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HANNIGAN CITES RECONSTRUCTION WORK OF HOOVER

Massachusetts Republican Leader Speaks in Symphony Hall

Numerous business recessions have occurred in past years but "not until the Presidency of Herbert Hoover, however, did any President recognize that government has an obligation to restore economic happiness," Mr. Judson Hannigan, president of the Massachusetts Republican Club, declared yesterday in Symphony Hall.

Reviewing the record of the Hoover Administration during the present business recession, Mr. Hannigan said that the established standard of wages has been upheld, and that there were fewer industrial troubles in 1930 than in any year since 1916. He also pointed to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a major weapon against American financial difficulties.

Mr. Hannigan then gave an illustration of what in his opinion may be expected if the Democratic candidates are elected by quoting from a speech delivered by the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, Mr. John Nance Garner, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, as reported in a Texas paper.

Mr. Garner is quoted by the paper as saying, "There are half a dozen places in my district where federal buildings are being erected or have been recently constructed at a cost to the Government far in excess of the actual needs of the communities where they are located."

"Take Uvalde, my home town, for instance. We are putting up a post office down there at a cost of $60,000, when a $5000 building would be entirely adequate for our needs.

"This is mighty bad business for Uncle Sam and I'll admit it, but the other fellows in Congress have been doing it for a long time and I can't make them quit.

"Those fellows from New England and other states in the North have plastered their country with unnecessary federal buildings. Now we Democrats are in charge of the House and I'll tell you right now, every time one of those Yankees gets a ham I'm going to do my best to get a hog."

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by rain Tuesday and in north portions tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and warmer in northwest portion tonight; Tuesday rain.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by rain late tonight or Tuesday; warmer in south portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday rain; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains early part of week, and again about Thursday; warmer at beginning of week, colder Tuesday or Wednesday, warmer again Thursday or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	60	72	Montreal ...	48	70
Bismarck ...	32	38	Nantucket ...	62	74
Boston	62	81	New Orleans.	66	78
Buffalo	62	66	New York ...	60	76
Calgary	34	..	Norfolk, Va..	62	66
Charleston .	66	78	North Platte.	30	42
Chicago	52	66	Philadelphia.	58	76
Cincinnati ...	56	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	76
Denver	32	44	Pittsburgh ..	54	74
Eastport, Me.	54	62	Portland, Me.	52	74
Hatteras	70	74	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T.H.	..	86	St. Louis ...	64	76
7 p. m. Oct. 9	76	..	St. Paul	34	40
Helena, Mont.	34	40	Salt Lake City	38	54
Huron, S. D..	30	32	San Francisco	58	72
Jacksonville..	68	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	64
Kansas City.	36	56	Seattle	54	62
Key West ...	78	82	Tampa	68	84
Los Angeles .	60	64	Washington ..	52	76
Memphis	64	78	Wichita, Kan.	38	66
Miami, Fla...	78	80	Williston, N.D.	28	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 10.
B—Maximum Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:39 p. m., Tuesday 9 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:41 p. m.

OLDSMOBILE SALES HOLD

DETROIT, Oct. 10—September retail sales of Oldsmobiles materially exceeded August and were 98.66 per cent of those for September last year, say factory officials.

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MAJOR PARTIES OPEN DRIVE FOR NEW YORK VOTE

Donovan and Lehman Held to Represent Best Rival Elements

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The Republican and Democratic gubernatorial campaigns of the Empire State will swing into action this week and not in many years have the national tickets had such strong simultaneous reënforcement in this most pivotal of states nor the candidates for the State's highest office been more representative of the best elements in the two major parties.

Heading the Republican ticket is Col. William J. Donovan, a brilliant lawyer, a strong campaigner and fighter for what he holds is right. Opposing him, the Democrats have picked Col. Herbert H. Lehman, widely known for his wealth, his culture and his deep interest in social welfare—an outstanding example of the business man who, financially independent, has entered politics, carrying into them the common-sense theory that all problems of government have their counterpart in business.

Donovan a War Hero

The glamour of a World War career, in which he became one of New York's outstanding soldier heroes, has remained with Colonel Donovan in civil life, and he has been a strong political figure ever since he returned from the battlefields and resumed his law practice. In 1922 he became United States Attorney at Buffalo and two years later Assistant Attorney-General at Washington, where he served throughout the second Coolidge Administration.

He was close to Mr. Herbert Hoover in the presidential campaign of 1928, and it was believed he would receive the Attorney-Generalship. Instead it went to Mr. William J. Mitchell, and Colonel Donovan, declining the appointment of Governor-General of the Philippines, returned to his New York law office.

In the interim he has headed the Rio Grande River Compact Commission, the Colorado River Commission and been counsel in a state bar inquiry into bankruptcy action abuses and in a legislative investigation into public utility recommendations.

He is uncompromisingly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but subscribes to the reasonableness of the President's stand on the issue. As an official, his enforcement of the prohibition laws was vigorous, according with his conviction that the answer to the problems of every form of outlawry and criminality is law enforcement.

Lehman Survives Storm

The gubernatorial candidacy of Lieut.-Gov. Lehman shook the New York Democracy with one of the worst storms its varied annals have ever known when Tammany Chief John F. Curry undertook to oppose him and was routed by the forces of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, both of whom are Colonel Lehman's close personal and political friends.

Colonel Lehman is quiet of voice and action, but during his four years as Lieutenant-Governor he has made that office for the first time one of real power. He is a successful banker and never sought political office until Mr. Smith persuaded him to be Governor Roosevelt's running mate on the State ticket in 1928, while Mr. Smith, four times Governor, took up the party's national standard.

Colonel Lehman is of German-Jewish descent, his father, Mayer Lehman, settling in Alabama, where he became a prominent cotton factor and banker, nd later, in New York, one of the founders of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Lehman emulated his father not only as banker, but as philanthropist. He was deeply interested in the work of the Henry Street Settlement and first met Mr. Smith there. The latter called on him many times while Governor to act as labor mediator in various disputes in the garment industry, which Colonel Lehman did with a success that was as humanitarian as it was notable. He rose to the rank of colonel in the World War, his service bringing him the Distinguished Service Medal.

ONTARIO INTRODUCES NEW DAIRY RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—New dairy regulations for Ontario have been announced by Mr. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, which will give higher prices to the producer. A minimum premium of 3 cents per pound butter fat will be paid for first grade cream over second grade cream. Manitoba has used this plan satisfactorily for some time.

The department of agriculture has also made an agreement with the Canadian Bankers' Association allowing Ontario farmers to borrow money at 6 per cent to enable them to purchase western feeder cattle.

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CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St. North
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN: 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 33 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 2a East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 9 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 9C Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

SOVIETS OPEN GREAT DNIEPER POWER PLANT

One of World's Largest Dams, Designed by American, Starts Operation

By W. H. CHAMBERLAIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DNIEPROSTROY, U. S. S. R., Oct. 10—Soviet Russia's greatest single mechanical achievement, the hydroelectric power plant on the Dnieper, was opened here today with fitting ceremonies in the presence of numerous representatives of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party.

Dnieprostroy is a combination of three huge projects, of which one is complete, a second functioning at less than 50 per cent capacity, while the third still awaits completion. The completed project is the huge dam which has been laid across the Dnieper River about 200 miles away from its mouth and a few miles north of the town of Zaporozhe (formerly Alexandrovsk).

The dam, which is 2500 feet long and 170 feet high, is one of the largest masonry dams ever built and contains 968,000 cubic yards of concrete. Raising the level of the river 120 feet it made possible the complete submersion of the dangerous rapids which formerly obstructed the navigation of the Dnieper.

The Dnieper is now navigable for a stretch of almost 1300 miles, and steamships will pass the site of Dnieprostroy through a sluice, five-eighths of a mile long. Electric engines will pull vessels going upstream through a three-flight navigation lock, each flight having a rise of 41 feet. The extension of the navigable capacity of the Dnieper is expected to facilitate very much the exportation of such Ukrainian products as grain and lumber, along with the products of the factories which are being built as part of the Dnieprostroy project.

Side by side with the dam is the huge hydroelectric power station, which has a normal generating capacity of 756,000 horsepower and a maximum capacity of 900,000 horsepower. This is said to compare with a capacity of 430,000 horsepower at Niagara Falls and up to 697,000 at Muscle Shoals. It is equipped with nine hydraulic turbines, all of which were built and are being installed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., and nine generators. Five of these were furnished by the General Electric Company of America, while the other four are being built in the Electrosila plant of Leningrad. The turbo-generator units are claimed to be the largest ever built, each consisting of a waterwheel-driven generator, driven by an 84,000-horsepower turbine.

Full Capacity in 1933

At the present time the plant has a capacity somewhat in excess of 300,000 horsepower. When it is functioning at full capacity—it is anticipated that this state will be reached in 1933—it will generate more power than all the pre-war Russian plants taken together, producing a total output of about 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year. Since the Dnieper River has alternating seasons of high and low water it will be possible to operate only three of the nine turbines during the year with water power, so that reserve steam-plants with a generating capacity of 200,000 horsepower will be installed, to make up for the deficiency of hydoelectric power in the low-water season.

Dnieprostroy gave its first current on May 1, 1932, and during the last summer has furnished power for the metallurgical plants of Dniepropetrovsk (formerly Ekaterinoslav). The main outlet for its power, will be the industrial combine which is in process of construction on the left bank of the river. This combine includes eight main enterprises and a number of subsidiary industries. It covers an area of 14 square miles. The most important of the new plants are a steel mill, with an annual capacity of 1,250,000 tons of iron a year, which will also produce high-grade steel, a coke and chemical works, capable of turning out 1,400,000 tons of coke and a variety of chemical products, an aluminum plant, with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons, and ferro-alloys factory, with a scheduled annual output of 80,000 tons of ferro-manganese, 20,000 tons of ferro-silicon, 4,000 tons of ferro-chrome and 1600 tons of ferro-tungsten. Other plants will manufacture slag cement, lime and various kinds of bricks.

Symbol of Electric Expansion

The criticism has sometimes been voiced that Dnieprostroy, with its vast electrical power capacity, has been built, to some extent in a void, without an adequate application for its resources. Col. Hugh L. Cooper, chief consultant on the project, vigorously denied this suggestion in the course of a talk with your correspondent. "During the first year or two the electrical power plant will not be working at full capacity; indeed it is not equipped to do so as yet," he declared. "As the new industrial enterprises come into operation all the power which Dnieprostroy can generate will be absorbed, and the supplementary steam plants will be needed in order to insure a full supply of current."

Dnieprostroy is the most striking symbol of the great expansion in electric power production which has taken place in the Soviet Union since the Revolution. The capacity of the power plants in the present area of the Soviet Union increased from 1,010,000 kilowatts in 1913 and 1,670,000 kilowatts in 1927 to 4,060,000 kilowatts in 1931. The output of Soviet power plants in 1931 totaled 10,600,000,000 kilowatt hours, was more than five times as great as the prewar output, and a further fivefold expansion is contemplated under the second Five-Year Plan. One of the most important of the projected future hydroelectric power enterprises is a combination power plant and dam at Kamishin, on the Lower Volga, which will make possible the irrigation of 10,000,000 acres of wheat land. This enterprise will be under the direction of A. V. Winter, Soviet chief of construction at Dnieprostroy.

Mighty Barrier Wrings Power Out of Russia's Great River

All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor-© Soyuzphoto, Moscow

GLIMPSE OF DNIEPER WITH ITS ENGINEER CAPTORS

On the Left Is the Dnieprostroy Dam Under Construction, With the Boiling Waters of the River on the Day of Its Highest Rise. Upper Right Inset Is Mr. A. V. Winter, Noted Engineer, in Charge of the Construction of the Dam. Below Is Col. Hugh L. Cooper, American Hydroelectric Authority, Who Has Been Chief Consulting Engineer of the Project Since Its Inception.

President Pays Warm Tribute To Y.M.C.A. Founder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—A message from President Hoover, made public Saturday by the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with the celebration of its founder's day, declared that organization "a tower of moral strength."

Plans were announced simultaneously to relay the message around the world by short wave radio tomorrow, set aside as founder's day in observance of the 111th anniversary of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A.

The President, in paying tribute to Sir George, said, in part:

"The Young Men's Christian Association has been a tower of moral strength in every community since the earliest childhood recollections of most of the men and women now living. The celebration of founder's day on Oct. 11 will be the occasion for much historic and personal reminiscence of that great man, George Williams, and of the stupendous spiritual, educational and material blessings wrought by the association born of his vision and firmly rooted in his indefatigable labors."

Press Should Lead, Says McCormick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That the press should educate public opinion but should confine such efforts to the editorial page was the opinion of Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, expressed in an interview here. He has just completed a trip to the timber preserves of his newspaper in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"During the Civil War days," Colonel McCormick said, "we had a press that was almost exclusively editorial. Then came an inevitable reaction. The era of the afternoon papers began and they carried no editorials as we have come to understand the term. . . . When the world came back to a dynamic state, with the beginning of the war, then the use of the press gained recognition. The man who expounds his views through the columns of his paper has a short life unless he has something to say worth saying."

That the United States looked upon the Ottawa conference as a family affair among members of the British Empire, was his opinion. If the trade within the Empire is consolidated and thereby the United States is the loser, the effect is the same as if France or Germany put up its tariff walls on any given commodity.

College to Honor Former Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10—The new Jenkins Laboratory of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station will be dedicated here tomorrow afternoon. Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, Dr. E. M. East of Harvard University, and Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, will pay tribute to the pioneer in agricultural research, Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, director emeritus, for whom the laboratory has been named.

Dr. Jenkins, who began his work at the Connecticut station as a chemist in 1876, the year following its establishment at Wesleyan University as the first experiment station in the United States, was its director for many years. He established policies and conducted investigations in scientific farming that are noted throughout the United States.

A bronze memorial tablet to Dr. Jenkins will be presented by present and past members of the staff of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment station.

ALABAMA CONSIDERS FAMILY AID PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Rehabilitation of 2000 families, with the use of Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds in a colonization project, is contemplated in a legislative bill drawn by Mr. Forney Johnston, Birmingham attorney, and presented to Gov. G. M. Miller for approval.

According to the terms of the bill, title to the land would remain with the state, and funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be asked subject to a program approved by the Governor. Mr. Johnson, and other social workers, hope to make the scheme in Alabama an experiment for a nation-wide movement. Land would be provided for 1000 white families and 1000 Negro families, and relief agencies in communities from which the families were taken would guarantee sustenance until the families became self-supporting.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO MEXICAN PRELATE

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Archbishop Pascual Diaz, into whose religious activities a group of senators and deputies demanded that an investigation be made, announced Saturday that he had been granted the right to perform religious functions in the national cathedral.

Archbishop Diaz was fined 500 pesos for violation of the religious law requiring the registration of priests. The Archbishop told the police he believed he had been duly registered. The fine was then imposed and paid, and the Archbishop set at liberty. He then asked the authorities to register him as the priest in charge of the national cathedral, and this was done.

Furnishings in Old London House Include Portrait and Relics of Scott

Room in Soho Full of Historic Exhibits of Great Scottish Writer—Original Copies of Poems Rest On Sheraton Sideboard

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In the corner of a publishing house in Soho Square a Raeburn portrait of Sir Walter Scott looks down on a number of original copies of Scott's poems which are resting on a genuine Sheraton sideboard. The various valuable items are not on exhibit; they form the normal furnishings of a room that is replete with historic and literary relics.

The publishing firm of A. & C. Black, Ltd., has many unique items that belonged to the "Wizard of the North," and originally had their home in Abbotsford, the baronial mansion which Scott built for himself on the banks of the River Tweed. When the firm acquired the copyright of the Waverley Novels, it also obtained the interleaved set of the works in which Sir Walter had noted corrections and improvements until the end of his career.

Haunts that Scott frequented here are being revisited by admirers of his works. Among them is 22 Sussex Place, Regent's Park. Scott lived in the Sussex Place house in 1828, during which time he met Wordsworth, Sydney Smith, Lamb, Southey, Moore and other celebrities of the time. During the same period he dined with Coleridge, was received by the King, and presented to the little Princess Victoria.

At 13 St. James's Square are to be seen bookshelves from which Scott borrowed volumes when the Duke of Roxburgh lived there.

A writing desk that Scott used at 50 Albemarle Street is still to be seen in the same haunt, where the staircase and first floor rooms are much as they were in his time. It was here that Scott met John Murray, head of a publishing house that persists to this day. The present head of the firm still sees visitors in the room where Scott and Byron met after a long estrangement.

LOCKOUT AND STRIKE BARRED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was recently proclaimed by Mr. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and operation of the law will start at once. Requests have been received from labor organizations for the proclamation of the act. The legislation provides that in the event of a dispute between employers and their workmen, there may be no strike or lockout until there has been an arbitration between the interested parties.

The act does not apply to the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, or to the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, both of which are governed by commissions appointed by the Government. In all other respects, it reenacts the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Act.

Realty Boards Plan Mediation In Lease Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10—The growing tendency for chain store organizations to go into bankruptcy to force down their rentals or break leases has brought action from the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

At a meeting held here last week, the brokers' division of the organization moved that a committee be appointed to mediate in such matters, so that the best arrangements for the benefit of both tenant and owner should be made. This committee, members of which were to be named this week, is described as: "an advisory committee to owners of business property, to real estate brokers and chain stores in regard to leasing situations arising where bankruptcy of the business tenant is threatened."

The meeting discussed the whole problem which arises when a business tenant, as, for example, a chain-store tenant is threatened with bankruptcy. Speakers revealed the degree to which fixed charges for the carrying of the building are an important part of the problem involved in lease adjustment. The advisory committee is designed to be an aid to the lessor, the lessee and the real estate broker, and to come together to work out in each individual case an understanding or arrangement that "will see them all to shore," the association said.

Leading members of the brokers' division from various parts of the country were present at the meeting.

Mammoth Remains Found On Links

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Five huge teeth and several bone fragments of a mammoth believed to have roamed over this section about 25,000 years ago have been discovered at a golf course near Blackwood, N. J., the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia announced yesterday.

The relics, the announcement stated, "constitute the largest single find of their kind ever recorded in the eastern United States. The teeth, which range from 3 by 5 by 7 to 4 by 5½ by 9 inches in size and weigh from 3¼ to 6¾ pounds each, are in a good state of preservation.

They were found within a small radius in what was once the bed of a fairly wide creek on the golf course of the Hidden Lake Country Club. A steam shovel excavating for a water hazard uncovered them at a depth of four feet.

BRITISH WOMEN URGE CLOSER LEAGUE UNION

Question Answered How Best to Organize for Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Replies received from national and international organizations of women in response to the question of the League of Nations, "How can women collaborate most effectively in the organization of peace?" make it clear that women are not prepared to offer official collaboration upon terms other than those of complete equality.

The League put its question as a result of what has now become popularly known as the "Spanish Resolution" which—submitted to the Assembly in 1931—asked for an investigation into the possibilities of the further collaboration of women.

The outstanding features of the women's proposals fall under two main headings—a demand for equality of status with men as a prerequisite to effective collaboration, and a demand for official coöperation in place of that kind of coöperation "which would leave women in the subordinate position to be made use of for carrying out policies decided by others."

Concerning the demand for equality, the secretary-general replies that he doubts whether the League's question can properly be held to cover the question of "equal rights," and refrains from reporting upon such a proposal.

Regarding the demand for official coöperation, he replies that, should the Assembly still maintain its last year's attitude of excluding from its purview questions affecting the official participation of women in the work of the League, nothing remains to be said on the subject. But he adds that if the Assembly abandons this attitude its members might find it profitable to remind national governments, the League Council and the secretary-general of the fact that, under Article 7 of the League Covenant, "All positions under or in connection with the League" are "open to men and women."

To many other suggestions the secretary-general replies that, while it is for the Assembly to decide to what extent each could be translated into operative decisions, he will, for his own part, give effect to all within his power on the understanding that each case must be treated on its merits and that a privileged position cannot be given, as such, to women's organizations.

SCOTS TO CLEAR SLUMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENOCK, Scot.—A donation of £20,000 towards the cost of a slum clearance scheme has been received by the Greenock Town Council from Mr. Matthew Rankine, chairman of the local shipbuilding and engineering firm of Rankine & Blackmore, and his sister.

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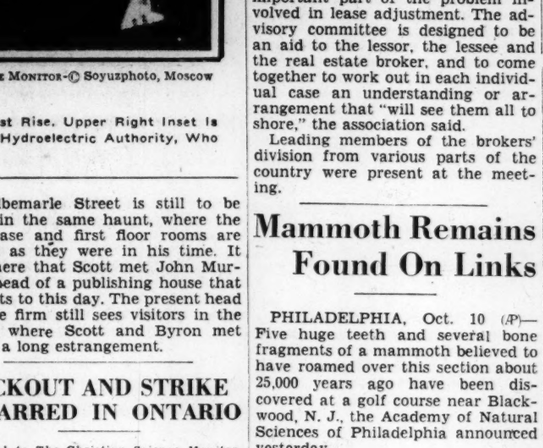

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LDC.83—Housewife style or finished soft linen buttons. The testing house report of this linen is as follows: "Composition: they consider yarns in this linen to be more uniform and of better quality than others in similar weight. Strength: the 'Old Bleach' quality is 10 per cent stronger in the warp. 20 per cent stronger in the weft to similar qualities, and of soft handle and finish." Made up into cases with an embroidery cord stitch instead of hemstitch. Size 20x30in. Usual price 5/11. Sale Price, each 3/11
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LDG.141—Made on a splendid quality of linen finished bleached cotton. American open ends, nicely embroidered. The set comprises: one bolster case, embroidered both ends, size 20x80 in., two pillow cases, embroidered one end, size 20x38in. Sale price, set complete, 9/11

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Vital Government Problems Shown at Mercy of Ballots

(Continued from Page 1)

corrupt officials are blamed, the citizen making this complaint cannot escape the question, "What have you done to elect better men and women?"

It is a big country. Governing it costs $14,000,000,000 a year. That is big business. Roughly 4,000,000 workers draw pay from federal, state and civic sources, it is estimated. The automotive industry, America's largest single line of manufacturing, gives direct employment to only half that number.

Farm income supports one-fourth of the population. Yet income from all farm produce averages a couple of billions short of what Americans pay for government.

It is simple to become a shareholder—or voter—in this tremendous business. Any citizen at least 21 years old who meets residence and literacy tests, pays his taxes and keeps out of the criminal class, can in general wield a ballot. When he uses his vote, he sits, so to speak, on the board of directors. In any case, he will help pay to keep the business going. His dividends depend upon his votes, and those of other citizens.

Anyone with $140 to spend as he pleased during the year would make it bring the most enjoyment or service. Yet the average American often allows that much to slip through his fingers into governmental upkeep, without doing all he can to insure return on his enforced investment.

This drifting policy tends to surrender government to professional politicians. Occasionally, a number of citizens become aroused. When they do, even a "Boss Tweed" cannot continue to dominate politics and grow fat on public indifference. The notorious tsar of New York City in the "sixties" of the last century was finally checked—after his "ring" had taken a toll estimated at $200,000,000.

Must Be Alert Always

But once-in-a-while bursts of citizenship will not lift this country onto a high level of governmental service, and keep it there. A large number of Americans are convinced that something must be done. It can be done—but only by 52-weeks-a-year alertness.

More citizens would enroll under this banner if they knew how simple all government is beneath the maze of politics and conflicting forces that have been allowed to obscure its true functions to a large extent.

Then it could no longer be said of America that only 50 to 60 per cent of qualified voters go to the polls, while 70 to 80 per cent do so in Germany, England and France. Women would not then allow it to be reported that only 40 to 50 per cent of their number vote, out of all qualified, after years of agitation for the ballot. Young Americans coming into the electorate would pledge themselves to vote.

It is a goal worth striving for. Informed ballots have power. They are too few. Self-seeking politicians must bow before them. Under present election systems, voters can shape government to their will. No work done by an individual in his private capacity reaches so far or benefits so many as his efforts to make government better.

America must attract more men of integrity into public office. It must build up an ideal of public service that will provide the inspiration for removing cheapness and self-seeking from politics—a word fallen into disrepute when it actually means "the science and art of government."

The Campaign Begins

Upon this adventure of finding ways to share in this kind of public service, Our Neighborhood is embarked. The neighbors are Mr. and Mrs. Casual, their children, Son-Bud of the Boy Scouts; Ruth in her 'teens; Wallace, the young lawyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Citizen, whose hobby is keeping up on Government. Mr. Citizen has persuaded the Casuals that this presidential year is a good time to start brushing up on how government touches everyone's daily life, and how important it is to take part in it.

This decision was not reached without effort on Mr. Citizen's part. No one ever thinks of him as Dr. James J. Halliday, retired educator who has spent many active years in public life. The nickname of Citizen was jokingly applied by a friend. It stuck, and Dr. Halliday rather welcomed it.

With average indifference, Mr. Casual, who clerks in a small store in Our Town, met Mr. Citizen's first advances on the subject of voting.

It was on a morning when Mr. Citizen sallied forth to renew his voting registration, Our Town being in a state where registration was required yearly. When he reached the picket fence of Mr. Casual, the figure bent over a hoe straightened.

"Oh, hello. Off so early?"

"Yes—can't vote unless I keep up my registration."

Mr. Casual made his way between the rows and leaned the hoe between two pickets. He lifted a serious face.

Shows What Can Be Done

"What's the use of voting, anyway? I've about concluded the politicians run things to suit themselves. If I thought my ballot could really do anything to break through the bosses' power, that would be different."

Mr. Citizen leaned across the fence.

"Suppose I show you ways to make your ballot as effective in government as that hoe is in your garden? What then?"

"I'm willing to let you try. But I warn you I've already thought a lot about government without selling myself on the idea that my ballot does much. It seems to me we've got to make plenty of changes before we can ever begin to clean up politics."

"Right. Suppose we start in our own front yards by making better use of our ballots. By the way, have you renewed your registration?"

"Come to think of it, no."

"Get your coat, then. No use my talking about voting if you aren't registered. We'll talk on the way down."

When they were swinging down Linden Street toward the business section, Mr. Citizen waved a hand at the traffic ahead.

"Ever think how many ways government affects every move we make?" he asked.

"The way my taxes have been skyrocketing, I couldn't avoid thinking about it," replied his companion ruefully.

What Happens to Taxes?

"Then suppose we start our repolishing process on government by figuring out where tax dollars come from and where they go."

"Good. I'd like to know why taxes always get heaviest when we are least able to pay them."

Mr. Citizen smiled.

"That's what everyone wants to know. Suppose you bring the family over to my place tomorrow evening, and we'll see what we can turn up."

He reached into an inside coat pocket.

"For a starter," he said, handing a paper to his friend, "take a look at how the cost of government has been hitting the ceiling."

It is a chart (run in today's Christian Science Monitor) with drawings to picture facts every voter should know.

"Take it along and show it to the family," Mr. Citizen added.

So Our Neighborhood took up the search for how to hake their votes count. It might be Your Neighborhood. Maybe it is. Come along and see if our Voting Neighborhoods can't be enlarged to cover the nation.

Colleges Lead Way Out of Wet Morass

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation's opinion for and against the amendment.

With their characteristic understanding of the proper handling of propaganda, the wet forces had blocked a nation-wide publicity campaign favorable to prohibition despite the fact that the Congress in question had recorded itself overwhelmingly dry. And so the scene changes to the institutions of higher learning.

Colleges Study Problem

Leaders in two great groups of church colleges are studying the problem of instruction in the field of temperance and prohibition. Back of their interest is the conviction that the liquor question will be for many years an issue upon which useful citizens must be informed, and that the problem involves moral as well as economic and social considerations.

Dr. Edmund D. Soper, of Ohio Wesleyan University, president of the Methodist College Association, believes that the Christian college has a duty to its clientele to see that its students are informed concerning prohibition.

"Despite its present eclipse in public opinion, prohibition is more important than its opponents admit," declares Dr. Soper. "Its importance is less than that of economic and social reconstruction but is greater than either of the major political parties realize.

"The Christian colleges must show their students the nature of this prohibition problem and bring them to a realization of the fact that it is not merely economic and social but moral.

Thinks Drys Erred

"Prohibitionists have made a mistake since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment in overemphasizing the legal aspects of the question and overlooking its educational phases. The gains which the wets have made in controlling public opinion since the enactment of the amendment are due to the lack of proper educational effort by the friends of national prohibition."

Dr. S. E. Stockwell of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church is studying the problem and is engaged at present in examining the various methods for the academic study of prohibition and temperance which have been attempted. He hopes at the conclusion of his investigation to suggest plans for including such studies in the curricula of Presbyterian colleges throughout the United States.

The liquor control problem already is receiving much incidental attention in courses primarily devoted to other purposes in the tax-supported universities as well as in the privately endowed schools. Historians, political scientists, sociologists, economists, and physiologists cannot avoid it for the ramifications of the question extend into the fields of each. Schools and departments of journalism offering courses in current events and their interpretation are contributing also to the college student's information on this issue

Yale First to Start Study

Three more specific efforts to bring the study of prohibition definitely into the college field have been made, however. Its first formal introduction into the curriculum came at Yale University under the direction of Prof. Milton Conover of the department of political science. In this case, several weeks of the course in governmental problems were devoted to the study of prohibition.

A second effort is the outcome of the organization by the Bureau of Prohibition of a research council of academic specialists to which reference already has been made. When federal aid for the project was cut off, the council decided to continue its work, using its own funds and such other money as one of the educational foundations could provide.

The original council has been reorganized as the Advisory Council Upon the Operation and Effects of the Eighteenth Amendment and is in no way connected with the Government. Dr. Emory R. Johnson of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance is chairman of the council's executive committee.

Its other members are Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University and Dr. Walter R. Miles of Yale University. The council seeks to promote study of prohibition by graduate students engaged in research and has furnished selected graduate schools with a bibliography and suggested subjects for study.

Wesleyan Course Leads All

The first real college course devoted to prohibition and the most exhaustive academic study of the question yet attempted was begun in the fall of 1931 at Ohio Wesleyan University under the direction of Dr. Ben A. Arneson. The course, entitled "Prohibition as a Governmental Problem," was offered in the political science department.

The Ohio Wesleyan experiment made it evident that study of the question must be of broad scope. Although the course sought to emphasize merely the governmental and political aspects, other phases forced themselves into the study. The liquor habit was considered in its relation to crime, health, business, and many other phases of modern life aside from the political.

The study was not merely two-sided but many-sided. Anti-prohibition leaders attacked the amendment in addresses before the class. Ardent drys defended it. Nationally known figures familiar with every phase of liquor law enforcement brought the results of their experience before the class. The students read the most scholarly studies made of the problem and analyzed printed propaganda on both sides of the issue.

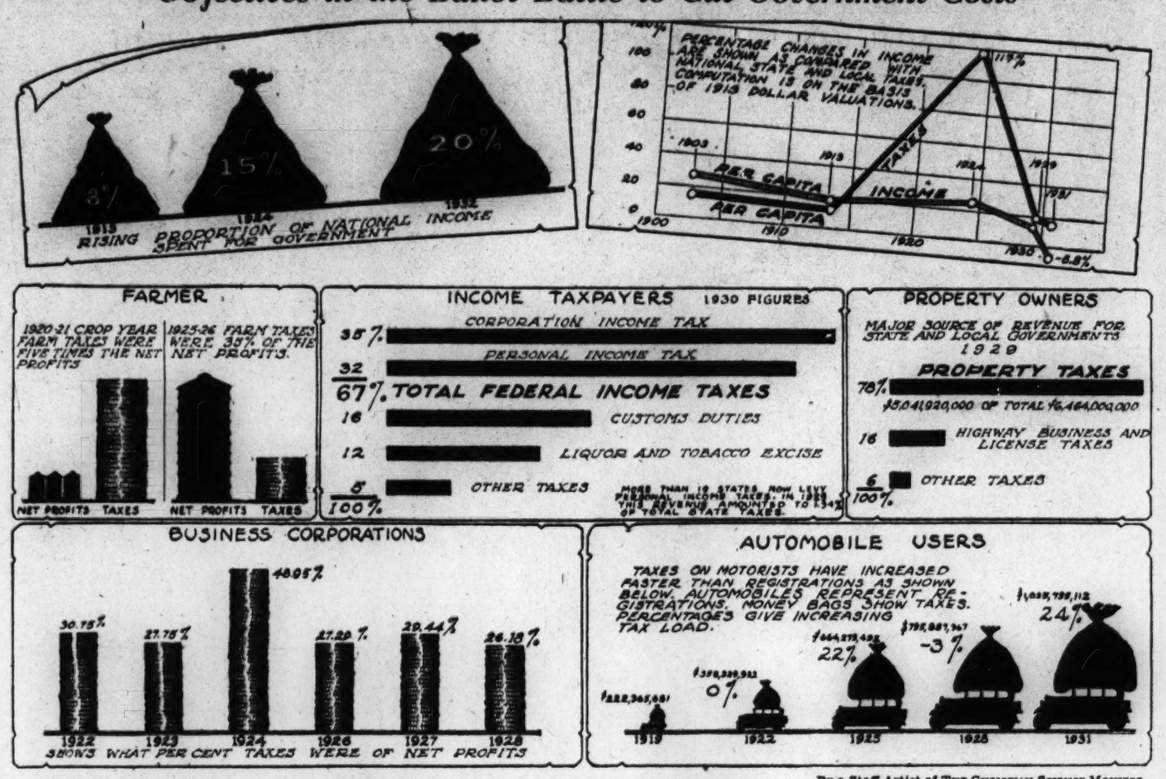
Wets Well Represented

The wets were represented by Capt. W. H. Stayton, for many years head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Mr. Philip Mather, Cleveland capitalist active in the organization of the Crusaders; Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, chairman of the speakers' bureau for the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform; and Mr. John C. Gebhart, research director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state president of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, championed the dry cause. Methods and results of the enforcement of prohibition laws were explained by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of the Bureau of Prohibition; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, formerly Assistant Attorney-General; Miss Jessie Dell of the federal civil service commission; and others of national prominence.

A strong minority of the students favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment when they began their study. All but two favored retention of the amendment when their work was completed. The most significant fact in the Ohio Wesleyan experiment is, then, that at the very moment when a wave of hysteria was sweeping the nation favoring repeal, this group of students, after a study of the most authoritative data available decided almost unanimously in favor of prohibition.

Objectives in the Ballot Battle to Cut Government Costs



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Authorities for Figures Given Above, Top, Left to Right: President Hoover in Speech; National Industrial Conference Board. Center Row, Left to Right: Dr. William J. Schultz. Bottom, Left to Right: Dr. William J. Schultz; National Automobile Association.

TOP ROW REPRESENTS GOVERNMENT COSTS; LOWER TWO ROWS, HOW RISING COSTS AFFECT SPECIFIC GROUPS

Some Things Ballot Has Done

WHAT people can do when they exercise the right of voting can be seen by the following examples of accomplishment:

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

Massachusetts—Adopted constitution 1780—popular vote. In 1821 the first nine amendments were adopted, also by popular vote. Among other provisions was that for granting charters to cities, the poll tax was substituted for property ownership as a right to vote, the taking of religious tests by officeholders was abolished. In 1891 the voters ratified the thirty-second article of amendment, which removed the tax clause from the voting privilege. In 1919 the people ratified an amendment providing the initiative and referendum. In 1924 women were allowed to hold state, county and municipal offices through an amendment ratified by the people.

Illinois—The present constitution was ratified 1870 by popular vote. In 1886 the voters ratified an amendment prohibiting the letting of contracts for prison labor. In 1908 the voters ratified an amendment governing canals and other waterways.

BOND ISSUES

Los Angeles, Calif.—In 1931 $220,000,000 was voted for construction of an aqueduct 265 miles long to supply water for Los Angeles and 12 other southern California cities.

St. Louis, Mo.—In 1923 a bond issue of $87,352,500 was voted for public improvement, one-tenth of the amount to be spent each year. A municipal auditorium, one step in the civic plan, is now under construction.

PROHIBITION

Maine—In 1884 the voters ratified an amendment to the state constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. (A legislative act had previously been passed and repealed.) In 1911 the question of the repeal of the prohibition amendment was put to popular vote. The amendment was sustained by 758 votes.

North Dakota—In 1889 the electors ratified Article 20 of the state constitution prohibiting manufacture of liquor for sale or gift. (Thus North Dakota entered the Union committed to prohibition.) In 1928 a vote was taken, on petition, to repeal the prohibition clause in the state constitution. The clause was not repealed.

CITY MANAGERS

Cincinnati, Ohio—Election 1924. Proportional representation vote at the same time. Result: Best governed city of the United States. A model of good government.

Dallas, Texas.—Election 1930. Result: Saved the city $2000 a day the first year.

VOTE--Balloting by Mail

MISSOURI

The absentee voting law in Missouri provides that any qualified elector in the state who is unavoidably absent from his county on election day because of his duties, occupation or business may vote by presenting himself at the polls in any election precinct within the State.

At that time he must subscribe and swear to an affidavit stating his qualifications as a voter and his reasons for being absent from his own county.

The national officers to be chosen in Missouri are presidential electors, a United States Senator and members of the United States House of Representatives. State officers to be elected include Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, as well as State Senators and Representatives and judges of the county courts in which the term of those elected has expired. In addition, sheriffs, and various other officers will be chosen.

Registration is a prerequisite for voting in cities containing 10,000 or more inhabitants and in counties with 100,000 or more. As registration dates differ according to the population of various cities and counties, space does not permit interpretation of the law here. However, voters are urged to inquire as to registration dates in their district, as the final days are approaching rapidly. In fact in some districts registration has closed.

To qualify for voting in Missouri, an elector must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of ago, a resident of the State one year and of his county, city or town 60 days.

No person kept in a poorhouse or other asylum at public expense, except in the soldiers' home at St. James and the Confederates' home at Higginsville, may vote, nor any person convicted of felony or infamous crime, or of any misdemeanor connected with voting.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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Means
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Which Means
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CLERGYMAN RECEIVES YORKTOWN CITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Rev. Dr. William A. R. Goodwin, "father" of the Williamsburg restoration, has received the 1931 distinguished public service medal from the Cosmopolitan Club of this community, for "disinterested, energetic and fruitful efforts in behalf of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration . . ." and for his "outstanding contribution to the everlasting prestige and benefit of the Virginia Peninsula in his work in connection with the restoration of Williamsburg to its colonial aspect."

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

Report of General Public Service Corporation states market value of assets on Sept. 30 was $9,620,653, equal to $148.01 for $100 of debentures, $125.23 a share of preferred stock and 94 cents a share of common stock, including scrip. This compares with market value of assets on June 30, last, of $7,914,984, equal to $120.83 for $100 of debentures and $54.31 a share of preferred stock.

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A Friend in Need...
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Those Monitor readers who are strangers to England and want to know about the beautiful and historic places to see—perhaps those places just off "the beaten track"—and the best means of reaching them, all within a limited time, will find just such a friend in the attendant at the Information Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor (Telephone Temple Bar 1364).
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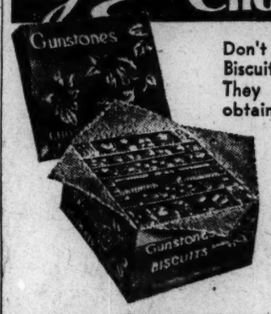
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BASIS OF DOAK'S STUDENT RULING HELD UNSOUND

Foreign Youth's Privilege to Earn Money Declared Backed by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10—Foreign students in the United States who engage in work for profit are protected by a Circuit Court decision, and the ruling of Mr. William N. Doak, United States Secretary of Labor, which denies them the privilege of earning money while here, would clearly deprive them of a privilege which Congress intended to confer, according to Prof. Edwin S. Corwin, chairman of the Department of Politics at Princeton University. Professor Corwin is an authority on constitutional interpretation.

In a statement made public yesterday, Professor Corwin said the supposed legal basis for Mr. Doak's regulation is contained in the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924. The regulation provides for immigration into the United States chiefly on the "national quota" basis. One class of the "nonquota" immigration which it permits is that of a "bona fide student," at least 15 years of age, who seeks to enter the United States solely for study at an accredited school, college or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor.

"Shortly after the passage of the act, the Department of Labor issued a regulation that a nonquota immigrant student 'who engages in any business or occupation for profit or who labors for hire shall be deemed to have abandoned his status as an immigrant student, and shall on the warrant of the Secretary of Labor be taken into custody and deported'," Professor Corwin's statement said.

"In 1926, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, speaking by Judge Mack, held that this regulation 'must be construed as applying to those who definitely give up their studies and instead engage in business or work for profit or hire, but not to students—otherwise bona fide—who during their studies gain their maintenance and tuition by self-supporting labor.'

"Evidently the essential question is whether an alien can be a 'bona fide student' and at the same time be earning his living. The Department of Labor says no. The Circuit Court of Appeals says yes; and while the latter answer still lacks confirmation by the Supreme Court it is supported by commonly observed facts.

"The regulation here under discussion clearly goes beyond the reasonable necessities of the case and by that much it repeals a privilege which Congress intended to confer."

England Plans Huge Reservoir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT (Mon.), Eng.—One of the biggest municipal development projects ever launched by Newport was initiated recently with the cutting of the first sod of the corporation's new reservoir site at Talybont. The reservoir will cost more than £400,000.

The basin is 36 miles from Newport, in the Glynn Collwyn valley, and the water will come from the River Caerfanell, which flows over the picturesque Brecon Beacons and enters the Usk at Talybont. The total capacity of the reservoir will be 10,000,000 gallons a day.

Carried out with the aid of a Government grant, the scheme is estimated to necessitate the employment of an average of 300 men for five years. The length of the reservoir will be nearly two miles, and its greatest width 500 yards. Land acquired covers an area of 3200 acres. The dam will be 460 yards long. Water capacity will be 2,500,000,000 gallons, and taking the average consumption at 25 gallons per head per day, the reservoir will supply the needs of 400,000 persons.

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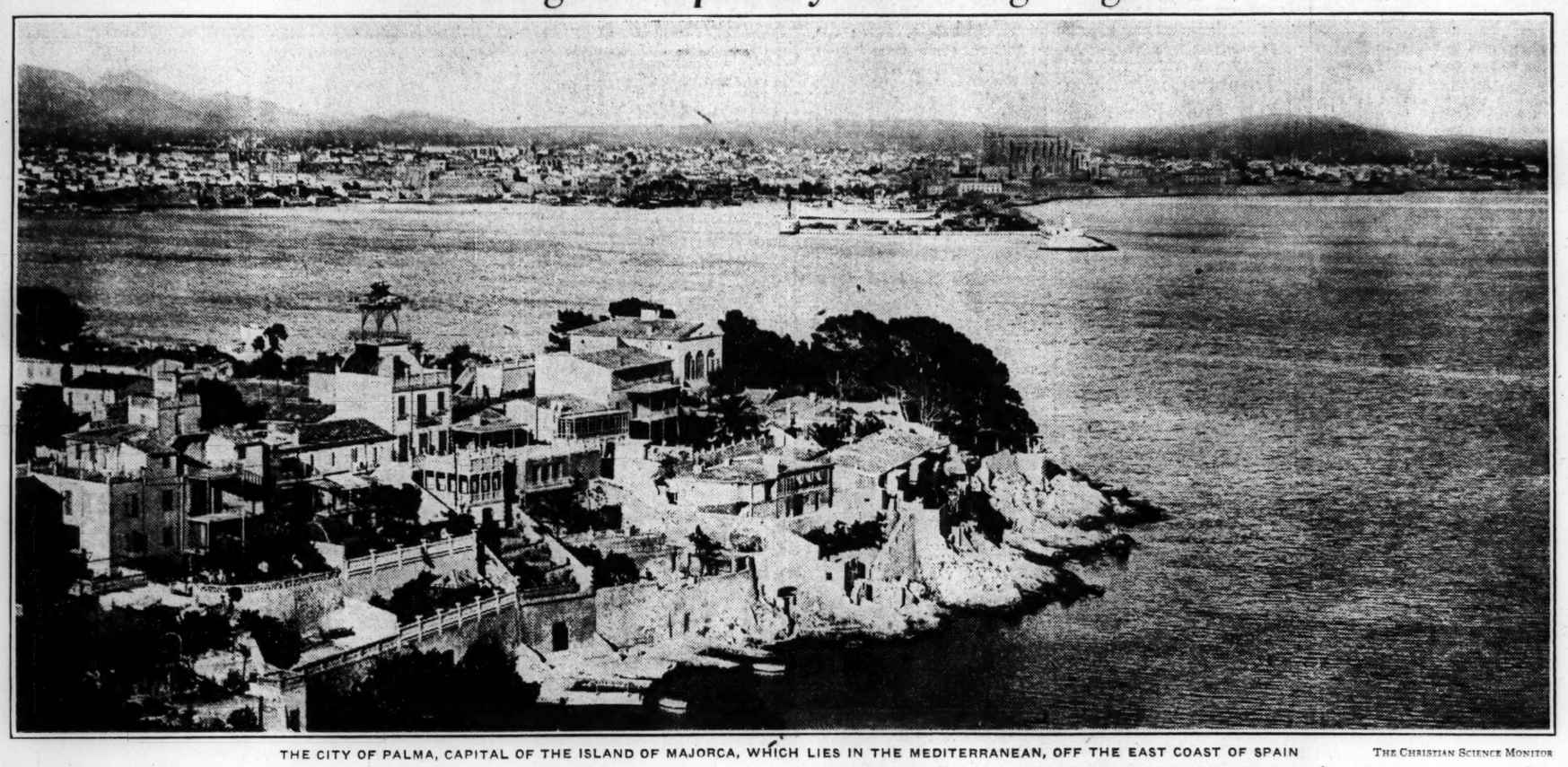

THE CITY OF PALMA, CAPITAL OF THE ISLAND OF MAJORCA, WHICH LIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, OFF THE EAST COAST OF SPAIN — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Homes and Streets in Palma Tell of Scrubbing and Sunshine

By PERCY WAXMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Majorca, Spain

SEASONED globe-trotters will tell you that the harbor at Rio de Janeiro is the most beautiful in the world. Others will just as emphatically claim the same distinction for Sydney Harbor or San Francisco's Golden Gate. Friendships have been strained while discussing the relative merits of the Bay of Naples, the entrance to Port-au-Prince or the harbor at Auckland; but all these fervid enthusiasts are more than equaled by those who have witnessed the glories of the approach to Palma from the sea.

You leave Barcelona at 9 o'clock at night in a modern, white, spotless, motor-driven ship and at 6:30 the next morning you glide noiselessly into port just as the sun, rising over the hills behind the city, lights up the orange-and-white buildings with the vividness of a gigantic electrical display.

As you enter the bay two prominent structures immediately strike the eye—Bellver Castle to the left, standing like a medieval sentinel on the city's topmost hill, and the immense Gothic Cathedral that lies to the right of the quay.

Palma an Ancient City

Palma, the capital of Mallorca (Majorca in our geography books), is an ancient city of about 90,000. It is a lively, picturesque metropolis, but, unlike many other old and picturesque cities, Palma is amazingly clean. Most of the houses are square, thick-walled, flat-faced and whitewashed, of the usual simple Mediterranean design, but now and then decorated in a fashion that betrays a Moorish origin. Everywhere you go you gain glimpses of fascinating-looking patios, most of them fringed with flowers and shrubs and no matter how pretentious or modest they may be all of them possess a beckoning air of mystery.

The streets of Palma were laid out with no particular plan in mind except to guarantee as much shade as possible. They twist and turn in delightful unexpectedness and are so narrow that you have to flatten yourself against the walls or slip into a convenient doorway whenever a motorcar hoots its way through them. The streets of Palma are no places for those who have allowed their figures to get beyond control.

In Palma, as indeed in all Mallorca, sunshine is an almost daily certainty and every phase of existence that can be performed out of doors is carried on in the open. This provides a perpetually interesting pageant for the visitor. Commonplace tasks that we would not bother to notice at home take on a special character in this fascinating setting and as we wander forth we find ourselves developing a newfound spirit of alert observation.

The inhabitants of Mallorca must be reckoned among the cleanest people on earth. There can be no mere spring cleaning for them; they appear to be perpetually white-washing their houses, both inside and out. Scrubbing is a universal passion and one glimpse of a mop, a broom and a pail of water seems enough to excite in a Mallorcan a mild frenzy to put them into immediate action.

Sight-seeing, as the term is generally understood in large European cities, does not make exacting demands on the visitor to Palma. There are, however, four or five buildings of considerable historic interest. These are the Cathedral, the Lonja, the Almudaina and Bellver Castle. Of these the most important is the Cathedral and one of its most thrilling features is its unexpectedness. Somehow or other the casual traveler does not expect to find on a small island a structure so large and so compelling. The Cathedral was begun by the Mallorcan hero King Jaime I of Aragon, who in 1229 at the age of 21 succeeded in driving the Moors out of the island after centuries of complete domination. In grateful acknowledgment of his victory the youthful monarch began the construction of the Cathedral. Cathedrals have a habit of not being built in a hurry and this one took over 350 years to finish. Architectural experts consider it to be one of the great Gothic cathedrals of the world, perfect in symmetry and harmonious proportions remarkable in so huge a structure. In fact no other Gothic cathedral anywhere is of such vast dimensions.

Down near the water front, to the left of the Cathedral, stands a curious, semiecclesiastical building, surrounded by dusty palms, that was originally the largest mercantile exchange in Europe when Palma was an important commercial center. It is now a rather pathetic temporary museum containing little to lure one for long from the always fascinating streets. Apart from its architectural interest the best thing about the Lonja is its friendly custodian who hovers tenderly over the visitor with a disinterested solicitude that has nothing to do with the hope of a tip.

An Ancient Palace

The Almudaina is an ancient palace facing the western façade of the Cathedral. Centuries ago it was the official residence of the Moorish governors and also did duty as a fortress. It is now occupied by soldiers but still retains an atmosphere of regal splendor due mainly to the generous proportions of its dignified patio.

No one needs to be told where Bellver Castle is. It is inescapable. You can either walk to it through a pleasant woodland or drive leisurely over an ever-ascending road. The view from the tower over the glorious blue of the Mediterranean is well worth the peseta (about 8 cents) that the entrance to the castle costs. Bellver was built by the energetic Jaime I in 1290 and its perfect construction must indeed have been a labor of love because even today it has an amazingly fresh and newly constructed look.

In Palma, as in all Spanish cities, you can always rely on one particular feature in addition to the traditional Cathedral, Town Hall and Plaza—and that is the Rambla. Rambla is a word of Moorish origin and is really a wide, specially constructed, raised walk placed in the center of the street where the people may "ramble" up and down at their leisure. It is a glorified promenade where, of an evening, young girls in groups of twos and threes with arms intertwined parade up and down to giggle and be giggled at by corresponding groups of young men as they pass each other. Trees line both sides of the Rambla and seats are provided for those who wish merely to remain spectators. The Rambla is where many a romance begins to bud and apparently the public manner in which a young man's "serious" intentions toward a young lady are made manifest does not perturb the interested parties. In fact, young or old, nothing seems to perturb, disturb or ruffle the serenity of the Mallorcan people. They are always smiling, good-humored and contented.

They are the soul of courtesy. Theirs is a spontaneous, innate courtesy having no relationship whatever with that brand of purchasable servility that sometimes masquerades as politeness. The Mallorcans really enjoy being obliging. If you ask a direction of anyone he will either drop whatever he is doing and accompany you himself or else send someone with you to point out the way.

In the shops they will spend as much time over your selection of a picture postcard as they will over the sale of a pair of shoes or a hat. You are never urged to buy and you will frequently be told that some article you have selected may be had cheaper in a quality that will suit your purpose just as well. The Mallorcans are not intensely interested in money. They work hard, live simply and soberly and appear to be contented with very little. They are scrupulously honest, absolutely fair in all business transactions and the charm of their manners is a constant delight. From the most cultivated scholar down to the most illiterate peasant everybody displays unfailing patience and courtesy to the stranger. When you try to address Mallorcans in their native language they do their best to be of assistance and how they can listen to some of the attempts to speak Spanish with straight faces is beyond an American's comprehension.

Mallorca is one of the few spots in the world that has not felt the business slump. Business is booming, real estate is rising in value and unemployment is unknown. It may be too far amiss to connect the prosperity of the island with the character of the people and their wholesome attitude toward money and material possessions.

Hotel Charges Low

While on the subject of money it may be well to mention that a room and a bath with three good meals in the finest hotel in Palma may be had for 30 pesetas ($2.40) a day, while at the other end of the economic scale you may obtain a clean room and three wholesome meals in a pension for as low as 7 pesetas a day. Houses may be rented furnished (but don't expect too much in the way of either furniture or plumbing) for as low as $25 a month but these are no longer easy to find in Palma.

A good pair of women's shoes made to order will cost under $5; gloves of splendid quality, made to order, will cost $1, while such things as hand embroidery, handmade glass and excellent furniture may also be secured at prices that seem almost incredible to a visitor from the United States.

With such conditions prevailing and a climate that approaches perfection, is it any wonder that Mallorca has already been "discovered" and that the march of "modern progress" has advanced to such an extent that the more thoughtful citizens of this delectable island are beginning to ask themselves: Will the foreign "invasion" prove an unmixed blessing for Mallorca?

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Mortgage loans by the Prudential Insurance Company of America in nine months this year were $52,138,504. Loans on dwellings and apartments were $35,206,359, farm loans $14,482567.

NEW RAILWAYS URGED BY TRADE TO AID MADRID

Future Status of Capital Will Be Affected by Decentralization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Madrid is much preoccupied as to its future status, now that Barcelona has been given added importance by the concession of the Catalan Autonomy Statute. It is thought that other provincial towns are also likely to gain by the decentralization which is going on under the new régime.

The move of the Cortes in voting a subvention of $7,000,000—intended for public works in the capital—to be spread over a period of 10 years, while it has mollified local interests in Madrid, has not altogether dissipated the atmosphere of nervousness.

Some business elements are urging the immediate construction of direct railway lines to bring Madrid into close contact with the ports of Valencia in the east and Vigo in the west. If this is done, they argue, Madrid could blossom forth as an industrial city of no mean importance. Madrid has ample and cheap electric power from the various hydraulic plants in the center of Spain, and as a center for distribution has many advantages over Barcelona. This is the argument of the business elements, but the drawback of the lack of direct communication by water is evident.

That Madrid will lose to a certain extent is inevitable, in so far as there will be less coming and going of people anxious to resolve provincial affairs in the Madrid Government offices. On the other hand, the city tends to gain more than any town by an improvement of the general situation of the country. Its importance as an administrative center will gain considerably if Spain again commences to regain some of her lost prestige in world affairs. Madrid has probably an important future as a holiday center, especially in view of the proposal to make a circuit of museums of Spanish art treasures of the former royal palaces of Madrid, Aranjuez, El Pardo and La Granja.

'BLUES' WIN IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

ST. THOMAS, V. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—The blue political ticket, which favors the present administration, won five of the six seats in the Colonial Council, it was announced Saturday, following a hotly contested election campaign. The leader of the opposing red ticket, Mr. Lionel Roberts, won the other seat.

NEED FOR CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY CITED IN SOUTH

Georgia Editor Declares Taxation Program Is Urgent Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ga.—"Civic Responsibility" was discussed by Mr. C. A. Cobb, editor of the Southern Ruralist, before the Marietta Rotary Club recently.

"Utter lack of civic responsibility often impedes progress, but progress is inevitable," said Mr. Cobb. He drew attention to the modern school building and high curriculum in force at Blackwells and declared that the rural school system of the United States owed its existence to rural leaders who had disp'ayed civic responsibility.

"We have an example of the utter lack of civic responsibility in the attempt to abolish the federal funds for payment of county agents and home demonstration agents made by the last Congress. The Administration had written its approval of the bill. But civic responsibility triumphed and I believe the victory will be made permanent," said Mr. Cobb.

"A program of taxation must be mapped out in Georgia that will assure the farmers and business men that they will not be deprived of their living by taxation," stated Mr. Cobb, in urging that a sense of civic responsibility would overcome most of our government evils. "Neither you nor I have sufficient facts at hand to say just what kind of a system of taxation Georgia has today."

"You have heard a lot about Georgia's forest developments. We actually have no forestry developments because our system of taxation forbids the private development of our natural forest resources."

Speaking of the railroad situation, he stated, "Today we are witnessing a most significant struggle between the railroads and motor transportation. It is a question whether we shall forget our selfish interests and save the railroads, which, I believe, still constitute the backbone of the country. It is a challenge to our sense of civic responsibility.

"Personally, I believe that railroads are moving toward government ownership, a thing which I certainly do not want to see come to pass. I believe that the recent pledging of railroad paper to the Government in return for loans is the first step toward government ownership of the railroads," Mr. Cobb concluded.

WESTMINSTER INDUCTS

NEW WILMINGTON, Penna., Oct. 10 (AP)—Mr. Robert Ferguson Galbreath Saturday was inaugurated the eighth president of Westminster College. Representatives of more than 50 colleges and universities attended the ceremonies.

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EASTERN TEAMS SURVIVE UPSETS

Chicago-Yale Tie Surprises —Dartmouth, Columbia and Fordham Win

The great mass of eastern football fan was spared any real upsets over the past week-end, for the major elevens survived defeats, but some surprises curtailed unrestrained optimism. Upsets appeared only among the small-college results. Under way today are pointed criticism of Saturday's mistakes and, in some cases, efforts to subdue traces of overconfidence.

Of the four major-rated contests of the East three were victories for the favored teams and one a tie. Chicago tied Yale, 7 to 7; Dartmouth defeated Lafayette, 6 to 0; Columbia toppled Princeton, 20 to 7, and Fordham whipped Bucknell, 30 to 0. A prominent upset, but among the small colleges was the triumph of Tufts against Bates, 14 to 0. Another unexpected result was the intersectional affair in which Ohio Wesleyan downed Syracuse, 19 to 12, and the victory of Waynesburg against Penn State, next opponent of Harvard, was not entirely looked for.

The much-vaunted Yale power failed to make itself felt in the 7-to-7 tie with Chicago which placed the result in the surprise class. A. Alonzo Stagg, respected alumnus of Yale and coach of the Maroons for 41 years, celebrated his return to New Haven with a slow starting team that matched the Eli offensively to an even score. Although Yale may branch out to larger proportions later, its present showing harbors no claim to the hall of fame with a scoreless tie against Bates and Saturday's result.

Dartmouth Late Starting

Dartmouth's presentation of the Warner system found an able defense awaiting it when Lafayette held the Cannell forces to a 6-to-0 score. The "Big Green" was completely outclassed during the first period and gained victory only in the late stages. Fordham stepped well out in front as a logical claimant of the eastern championship by its thorough victory against Bucknell. Columbia defeated Princeton in their first contest since 1905 and the second victory for the Lions against the Tigers in more than 30 years. Most scoring positions were realized by aerial attacks when their rushing games were evenly matched.

West Point and Pittsburgh prepared for their coming clash next Saturday with victories against Carleton, 57 to 0, and Duquesne, 33 to 0, respectively. Something will have to give way when these two machines meet. After defeat last week the comeback by United States Naval Academy, whipping Washington & Lee, 33 to 0, was more encouraging to the Middies' supporters, while the New York University triumph against Rutgers, 21 to 0, is not to be overlooked.

Pennsylvania warmed up for its reception to Dartmouth at Philadelphia next week by an easily gained victory against Swarthmore, 54 to 0. Cornell had difficulty defeating Niagara, 7 to 0, last week and failed to impress much against Richmond Saturday in spite of winning 27 to 0. The Ithacans will need to display more next week against Princeton to continue undefeated.

Harvard went through a goodly dress rehearsal defeating New Hampshire, 40 to 0, and if scores mean anything the Crimson should not experience much trouble with Penn State. Colgate caught poor Niagara hardly refreshed from holding Cornell to a 7-to-0 score last week, to win handily 47 to 0.

Tufts-Bates Upset

Whether Bates spent itself in starting off Yale to a scoreless tie the previous week or not is a matter of question, but no credit is to be taken from Tufts for defeating the Maine invaders, 14 to 0. Dave Morey, Bates coach, praised the Jumbos and offered no excuses. Brown meets Yale Saturday and might have saved itself somewhat in defeating Springfield by only 13 to 6. Holy Cross had a breather awaiting Detroit by outclassing Maine, 32 to 6, and Boston University furthered the cause of Myles J. Lane's coaching by winning its second straight game, defeating Rhode Island State, 7 to 0.

Other eastern results saw Bowdoin even up for last year by victory against Williams, 7 to 0; Colby go through the motions against the Coast Guard Academy, 21 to 2; Massachusetts State down Middlebury, 13 to 6; Providence best Vermont, 13 to 0, and Wesleyan beat down the resistance of Connecticut Aggies, 24 to 2.

In another intersectional contest Carnegie Tech went to Cleveland and administered a 19-to-0 defeat to Western Reserve. Amherst reëntered its own class and topped Union in New York, 12 to 0, while Lehigh outscored Penn Military College by a meager 7 to 0.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Games Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Green B. Pack.	3	1	0	43	17	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	1	27	7	.667
Boston	1	0	1	10	20	.500
Portsmouth	1	1	1	24	22	.500
Stapleton	1	1	1	7	13	.500
Chicago Bears.	0	3	0	0	0	.000
Chi. Cardinals	0	2	1	14	22	.000
N. Y. Giants	0	0	3	6	30	.000

RESULTS OCT. 29

Green Bay 15, Portsmouth 10.
Boston 10, New York 6.
Staten Island 7, Brooklyn 6.
Chicago Bears 0, Chicago Cardinals.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Bridgeport Central 3, Yale Freshmen 3.
Brown 4, Clark 1.
Cornell 9, Hamilton 1.
Crescent A. H. C. 5, Haverford 1.
Girard College 8, Simon Gratz 3.
Panzer 4, Brooklyn College 1.
Penn State 4, Lafayette 0.
Pennsylvania 4, Lehigh 3.
Springfield 6, Syracuse 1.
Temple 2, Stroudsburg Teachers 1.
Yale 4, M. I. T. 0.
Wesleyan 5, Conn. Aggies 0.

Joan Ridley And Hall Win Singles

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Arthur Macpherson of Scotland, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4, Saturday, in the Hot Springs fall tennis tournament to retain the title he won last year.

Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, England, was equally successful in her title defense with a 7—5, 10—8 decision over Virginia B. Rice of Boston, who went down fighting after a valiant effort.

Miss Rice, ranked far down the list, was cheered repeatedly as she made courageous but futile efforts to overcome her more able and experienced opponent.

Hall and Macpherson teamed in the men's doubles finals to rout William J. Clother and Rowland Evans, both of Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. William V. Hester of Glen Cove, L. I., and Frida Scharman, Brooklyn, won the women's doubles title from Miss Rice and Abbie Sard of Washington, D. C., 6—1, 2—6, 9—7.

Mrs. Hester and Arthur Macpherson upset Miss Rice and Hall in the doubles finals, 6—2, 6—4.

College Football Results

Adrian 0, St. Mary's (Mich.) 0.
Alabama 28, Geo. Washington 6.
Alabama P. I. 18, Duke 6.
Alfred 6, Buffalo 6.
Amherst 12, Union 0.
Annapolis 33, Wash. and Lee 0.
Aurora 7, Roosevelt M. A. 0.
Augustana 27, Knox 6.
Bemidji T. 6, Virginia Jr. 0.
Beloit 25, Northwestern Col. 0.
Boston 7, R. I. State 0.
Bowdoin 7, Williams 0.
Brown 13, Springfield 6.
California 12, St. Mary's 12.
Capital 13, Hiram 0.
Carnegie Tech 19, Western Reserve 0.
Carroll 9, Lawrence 7.
Case 19, Akron 0.
Catawba 28, High Point 0.
Central S. T. 32, Defiance 9.
Centre 21, Transylvania 7.
Chattanooga 26, Murfreesboro 0.
Cincinnati 13, Butler 7.
Citadel 12, Virginia M. I. 6.
Clarkson 18, Rensselaer 0.
Coe 6, Monmouth 6.
Colby 21, Coast Guard 2.
Colgate 47, Niagara 0.
Colorado 26, Utah Aggies 7.
Colorado Aggies 38, Colorado Mines 0.
Columbia 20, Princeton 7.
Concordia 13, St. Olaf 7.
Cornell 27, Richmond 0.
Creighton 0, Marquette 0.
Dartmouth 6, Lafayette 0.
Detroit C. C. 3, Toledo 0.
Duluth S. T. 7, Moorehead T. 6.
Earlham 14, Bluffton 6.
Eureka 7, De Kalb Tech 0.
Fairmont T. 52, Cedarville 0.
Findlay 41, John Marshall 0.
Florida 19, South 0.
Fordham 30, Bucknell 0.
Furman 58, Erskine 0.
Gonzaga 20, Idaho 7.
Grove City 0, Slippery Rock 0.
Hampden Sydney 31, American 20.
Hartwick 7, N. Y. Aggies 6.
Harvard 40, New Hampshire 0.
Hobart 13, Kenyon 13.
Holy Cross 32, Maine 6.
Idaho (S. B.) 0, Montana State 0.
Illinois 20, Bradley 0.
Illinois S. N. 39, E. S. Tech 0.
Intermountain 0, Centreville 0.
Iowa State 13, Cornell 0.
Iowa S. T. 13, Cornell 0.
Iowa Wes. 53, Graceland 12.
Johns Hopkins 13, St. John's 0.
Kentucky 12, Georgia Tech 6.
Lake Forest 19, Northwestern (B) 0.
LaSalle 24, Moravian 0.
Lawrence 7, Carroll 0.
Lehigh 7, Penn M. C. 0.
Louisiana St. 7, Centenary 0.
Louisiana Tech 46, Union 7.
Lowell T. S. 7, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Manchester 20, Grand Rapids Jr. 0.
Marshall 13, Western Md. 13.
Mass. State 13, Middlebury 6.
Mercer 32, Presbyterian 0.
Miami (O) 33, DePauw 13.
Michigan 15, Northwestern 6.
Mich. State 27, Grinnell 6.
Mississippi 26, Howard 6.
Miss. State 18, Miss. Col. 7.
Montana 14, Carroll 6.
Murray 105, Louisville 0.
N. C. State 13, Clemson 0.
N. D. State 12, S. D. State 6.
Nebraska 12, Iowa State 6.
Nevada 6, Utah 6.
New Mexico 6, No. Arizona T. 0.
New York 21, Rutgers 0.
Northland 6, Michigan C. M. 0.
Notre Dame 73, Haskell 0.
Oberlin 13, Marietta 7.
Ohio 39, Franklin 0.
Ohio State 7, Indiana 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 19, Syracuse 12.
Oklahoma 21, Kansas 6.
Oregon 0, Washington 0.
Otterbein 19, Kent 0.
Pennsylvania 54, Swarthmore 0.
Pittsburgh 33, Duquesne 0.
Providence 13, Vermont 0.
Purdue 7, Minnesota 0.
Randolph Macon 20, Elon 0.
Rice 13, So. Methodists 0.
River Falls S. T. 9, Stout 6.
Shurtliff 7, No. Central 0.
So. California 10, Oregon State 10.
South Dakota 6, Morningside 0.
South Western 20, Millsaps 0.
St. Lawrence 6, Arnold 0.
St. Michaels 20, Norwich 6.
St. Vincent 19, St. Mary 0.
Shepherd 19, Shenandoah 6.
Stanford 14, Santa Clara 0.
State Normal 39, Eastern S. T. 0.
Sunflower Aggies 26, Lambuth 0.
Tennessee 20, North Carolina 7.
Texas 65, Missouri 0.
Texas Aggies 14, Texas A. & I. 0.
Texas Christian 34, Arkansas 12.
Tufts 14, Bates 0.
Tulane 34, Georgia 25.
Tuskegee 39, Knoxville 7.
Upper Iowa 20, Buena Vista 0.
Valparaiso 33, Indiana S. T. 0.
Vanderbilt 26, Western Kentucky 0.
Villanova 31, Gettysburg 0.
Virginia 12, Roanoke 0.
Virginia St. 19, N. C. College 13.
Virginia P. I. 23, Maryland 0.
Wabash 13, Rose P. I. 6.
Wake Forest 6, South Carolina 0.
Washington College 6, Gallaudet 0.
Washington State 30, Willamette 0.
Waynesburg 7, Penn State 6.
Wesleyan 24, Conn. Aggies 2.
Western State 10, Illinois Col. 2.
Western Union 15, Sioux Falls 0.
Westminster 13, California (Penna.) 0.
Wilberforce 10, Bluefield 6.
Wilmington 7, Rio Grande 6.
Wisconsin 34, Iowa 0.
Wooster 6, Heidelburg 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 43, Bethany 6.
Worcester P. I. 7, Trinity 0.
Yale 7, Chicago 7.

KLEIN DEFEATS KOZAK, 1 UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 10—Willie Klein, Wheatley Hills professional, came from behind to defeat Walter Kozak 1 up at the home green after making the turn 4 down in the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association championship final at the Old Westbury Golf Club Saturday. Kozak represents the Engineers Country Club.

MACKENZIE TO TURN PRO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Roland R. Mackenzie, nationally known amateur golfer and thrice a member of Walker Cup teams representing the United States against Great Britain, Saturday announced his decision to become a professional golfer. Mackenzie plans to go to Florida in a few weeks, and probably will play in the open tournaments during the winter as a professional.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Colgate 40, Union 15.
Northeastern 45, New Hampshire 15.

McGILL BEATS 1931 CHAMPION

Leads Western Ontario 7-6 —Toronto Rugby Team Wins Against Queen's

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

	Won	Lost	Scores For	Agst
Toronto	1	0	24	8
McGill	1	0	7	6
Western Ontario	0	1	6	7
Queen's	0	1	8	24

RESULTS OCT. 8

Toronto 24, Queen's 8.
McGill 7, Western Ontario 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 10—University of Western Ontario, 1931 Canadian intercollegiate senior rugby champion, was defeated in its first game of the league season here on Saturday, when McGill won a stubbornly contested and thrilling game by 7 to 6. The deciding play of the game came in the second quarter when Western Ontario led, 3 to 0, through Paterson's placement kick in the first quarter. McGill had been driven back to its 15-yard line when Krukowski tossed a forward pass to Griffiths and the latter, accepting the pass in the open, raced 80 yards for a touchdown evading Awde and Paterson, the only visitors to block his path.

Western Ontario had the better of the play throughout the game, but after the touchdown could do no better than tie the score twice. The visitors caught McGill by means of two singles; but the locals went in front before the end of the third period. In the fourth period Western Ontario again tied at six-all; but a single by Craig gave the locals the winning point. The visitors were in scoring position on several occasions, but Paterson was wide on four attempts at placement and on each occasion the ball was run out of danger by Young or Hammond.

Western Ontario, hitherto a strong defensive team which played for the breaks, showed a changed style and used the forward pass for large gains. Nine of its 13 attempts were completed while McGill was only successful on three out of 10. The summary:

McGILL	WESTERN ONTARIO
Griffiths, Newton, lo	ro, McKay, Duncan
Letourneau, lm	rm, Ferguson, Mugan
Sangster, Freeman, ll	rl, Quigley, Tweedie
Halpenny, Harvie, s	s, McDermott, Veroni
Pierce, Garcelon, rl	ll, Stull
Wilson, Watson, rm	lm, S. Valerio, Rockey
Lee, Fysche, ro	lo, McLachlin, Bryant
Krukowski, qb	qb, Ward
Gilbert, Oiker, lh	rh, Awde
Hammond, Riddell, ch	ch, Paterson
Craig, rh	lh, M. Valerlote, Schnarr
Young, fw	fw, Gillies

Score—McGill 7, Western Ontario 6. Touchdown—Griffiths for McGill. Placement kick—Paterson for Western Ontario. Rouge—Paterson for Western Ontario. Kicks to deadline—Craig and Krukowski for McGill; Paterson for Western Ontario. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Head linesman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 10—Following the brilliant example of its captain, Jack Sinclair, University of Toronto turned in a great performance in the opening game of the Senior Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union here on Saturday and defeated Queen's by 24 to 8. Sinclair, who has been a star halfback for several seasons, turned in one of his greatest games, scoring two touchdowns, converting two of them and adding a single for a total of 13 points.

Toronto, under the coaching of Warren Stevens, captain of the 1931 Syracuse University eleven, shaped up as strong contenders for the intercollegiate and Canadian championships and outplayed Queen's in all departments of the game. The Blue outscored the locals in three of the four periods, leading by 12 to 0 at the end of the first, 18 to 5 at half time, and 18 to 8 at three-quarter time.

Sinclair opened the scoring by running 20 yards for a touchdown on an extension run and Laing added another major score after Toronto had advanced the ball by forward passes and Sinclair's kicking. In the second period Sinclair intercepted a Queen's forward pass and ran 70 yards for a touchdown. Hamlin scored Queen's only touch shortly afterward when the locals obtained five yards out on a fumble. Queen's scored three singles in the third but Richardson added six points in the fourth period by two placement kicks from 30 yards out.

TORONTO	QUEEN'S
Fitzpatrick, Cutler, lo	ro, Storms, Peever
McQuigge, Laing, lm	rm, Conquergood
Booth, li	ri, Lackey, McNichol
Hees, s	s, Buell
Rogers, Warner, ri	li, Byrne, Purvis
Dewar, rm	lm, Hamlin, Kennedy
Elson, Dawson, ro	lo, Gorman, Ralph
Miller, Jim Sinclair, qb	qb, Dargavel, Kostiuk
Copp, Wood, lh	rh, Day, Carr
Jack Sinclair, ch	ch, Carter
Richardson, Arnup, rh	lh, Davo, Davis
Ferguson, fw	fw, Glass

Score—Toronto 24, Queen's 8. Touchdowns—Jack Sinclair 2 and Laing for Toronto; Hamlin for Queen's. Placement kicks—Richardson 2 for Toronto. Converts to touchdowns—Jack Sinclair 2 for Toronto. Kicks to deadline—Jack Sinclair for Toronto; Carter for Queen's. Rouges—Day and Carter for Queen's. Referee—F. Bartell, Toronto. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Headlinesman—W. Bowman, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

M. C. C. PLAYS ALL-CEYLON

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Oct. 10 (By Canadian Press)—The M. C. C. team, en route to Australia for the classic test cricket matches, took the field Saturday for a one-day match with a team representing All-Ceylon, without conspicuous success. When stumps were drawn the M. C. C. band had scored 186 for 7 wickets in reply to All-Ceylon's 125 for 3, declared. Brindley, with 82 not out, puzzled the crack British bowlers. Wyatt and the Nawab of Pataudi were best bats of the visitors, with 54 and 62 runs.

'LITTLE THREE' BUSINESS CHANGE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Agreement to a drastic change in business methods among members of the "Little Three," Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan, has been reached, it was learned Saturday. Hereafter all contracts and guarantees for athletic contests among these three colleges will be done away with. Visiting teams will pay their own traveling expenses with the home team to finance the cost of the contest. The new plan is to be given a four-year trial.

POLO VANGUARD ARRIVES

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10 (AP)—F. W. C. Guest and Michael Phipps, the advance guard of the United States polo team, which is coming here to compete in the Argentine open championship and in an international series of matches, arrived from Chile by airplane Saturday. Other members of the team who are coming by boat are expected Tuesday.

McNAMARA TEAM FIRST

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10 (AP)—Reggie McNamara, the veteran of the six-day bicycle racing game, and his partner, Al Crossley of Boston won the Toronto six-day race at the Arena Garden Saturday night. They were tied in distance with the French-German team of Henri Lepage and Bernard Stubecke, but won on points garnered in the last hour's sprints

Slippery Ball Beats Roberts

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDING

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Ag	Pts.
Aston Villa	6	3	0	21	7	15
The Arsenal	6	2	1	22	13	14
Derby County	5	3	1	20	11	13
Huddersfield Town	5	2	2	17	9	12
West Bromwich A	5	2	2	21	14	12
Portsmouth	5	2	2	21	17	12
Newcastle United	4	2	2	17	14	10
Birmingham	4	2	2	13	14	12
Everton	5	0	4	17	15	10
Leeds United	3	4	2	11	10	10
Bolton Wanderers	4	1	4	17	20	9

SECOND DIVISION

Stoke City	6	2	1	18	5	14
Bradford City	6	2	1	25	10	14
Plymouth Argyle	6	2	1	25	10	14
Port Vale	5	2	2	20	14	12
Bury	4	3	2	13	8	11
Southampton	5	1	3	17	16	11
Lincoln City	4	2	3	19	12	10
Millwall Athletic	3	2	3	12	12	10
Swansea Town	4	1	4	12	10	9
Fulham	3	3	2	14	12	9
Bradford	4	1	4	16	17	9

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Chester	7	2	2	22	10	16
Stockport County	5	4	2	30	18	14
Accrington Stanley	5	3	2	21	17	13
Hull City	4	2	2	24	12	12
Gateshead	4	4	1	23	13	12
Southport	4	4	2	15	13	12
Crewe Alexandra	5	1	3	19	13	11
Doncaster Rovers	4	3	2	15	15	11
Mansfield Town	5	0	4	21	9	10
Wrexham	4	2	3	22	17	10
Barrow	3	3	3	12	10	9

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	7	2	0	21	9	16
Reading	5	3	1	18	8	13
Northampton Town	4	3	2	26	12	11
Bristol City	4	3	2	17	9	11
Crystal Palace	5	1	3	19	12	11
Luton Town	5	1	3	16	13	11
Norwich City	3	4	2	14	11	10
Bournemouth	3	4	2	16	13	10
Bristol Rovers	4	2	3	19	16	10
Exeter City	4	2	3	16	15	10
Queen's P. Rangers	4	1	4	15	18	9

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Glasgow Rangers	8	3	1	32	12	19
Motherwell	7	4	0	34	12	18
Aberdeen	8	1	3	31	14	17
Celtic	6	5	2	32	15	17
Hearts of M'lothian	7	2	3	24	13	16
Hamilton Academ.	6	1	3	34	18	15
St. Johnstone	5	3	3	15	13	13
Third Lanark	5	1	6	22	15	11
Queen's Park	4	3	4	23	28	11
Kilmarnock	4	2	5	25	27	10

SECOND DIVISION

Queen of the South	8	2	1	41	16	18
Hibernian	8	1	2	31	11	17
Raith Rovers	8	1	2	35	15	17
Albion Rovers	8	1	3	29	19	17
Dumbarton	6	2	3	27	18	14
St. Bernard	6	1	4	27	18	13
Stenhousemuir	5	3	3	20	18	13
Leith Athletic	5	2	5	17	19	12
Dundee United	5	1	5	19	19	11
Dunfermline Ath.	3	4	4	26	19	10
Alloa Athletic	4	2	5	21	17	10

IRISH LEAGUE

Colerain	4	3	0	17	10	11
Glentoran	5	1	1	21	14	11
Derry City	5	0	1	15	5	10
Belfast Celtic	4	2	1	14	9	10
Barlymena	4	0	3	16	13	8
Distillery	4	0	3	15	18	8
Linfield	3	1	3	15	9	7
Glenavon	3	1	3	15	13	7
Larne	3	0	4	16	17	6
Ards	2	2	3	16	19	6

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10—With the first four teams in the first division and the top pair in the second, all concerned in drawn matches Saturday no noteworthy changes were discernible this week in the positions of the leading sides in English soccer standings.

A heavy rain in most parts of the country had an unsettling effect on many teams and that explains the high scores here and there.

A slippery ball incommodes the defenders more than the attackers and such a thing was indeed directly responsible for The Arsenal's failure to beat Derby County. Roberts, one of The Arsenal fullbacks, attempted to deal with a pass from an opposing winger and had the dissatisfaction of seeing the leather cull off his boot past his own goalkeeper into the net and less than two minutes afterward he did exactly the same thing again.

There remain now only four clubs which haven't been defeated yet this season—Aston Villa and Brentford, respectively, leaders in the first division and the southern section of the third division, English league, Motherwell, runner-up to the famous Glasgow Rangers in the first division of the Scottish league, and Colerain, top team in the Irish league, first division.

TORONTO OARSMEN BEAT McGILL CREW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 10—University of Toronto's senior eight defeated McGill in the seventh annual Canadian intercollegiate boat race on the Lachine Canal by six lengths on Saturday. With the exception of a mile and a half adverse current the conditions were ideal for the race, which was witnessed by 10,000 spectators. The Toronto crew, which outweighed McGill by 20 pounds per man, took the lead at the start and was never headed. In fact, it steadily increased its lead. Toronto had an advantage of one and a half lengths at the half mile, two and a half at the mile and, despite a strong spurt by McGill, drew away on the last mile to win easily. The victory was the fifth in a row for Toronto. The crews were:

Toronto—Bow—J. O'Flynn; 2—C. Annis; 3—G. Dowling; 4—W. Warren; 5—L. Skeg; 6—J. Jackson; 7—C. Willis; Stroke—H. Gibson; coxswain—S. Hughes.

McGill—Bow—H. McCuaig; 2—M. Blakley; 3—M. Blumer; 4—S. McMurtry; 5—G. Jost; 6—J. Clark; 7—H. Elliott; stroke—L. Gales; coxswain—F. Campbell.

KASHDAN DEFEATS DR. ASIAIN, 67 MOVES

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Isaac Kashdan of New York defeated Dr. J. A. Asiain of this city in their adjourned game from the second round of the international chess masters tournament and moved up into second place. Dr. Asiain dropped to a tie for third with Capt. J. J. Araiza. Kashdan's victory was scored in a Vienna opening after 67 moves.

The standing follows:

Players	Won	Lost
Alekhine	3	0
Kashdan	2	0
Araiza	2	1
Asiain	2	1
Gonzales	1½	1½
Acevedo	1	2
Soto-Larrea	1	2
Vazquez	1	2
Medina	½	1½
Brunner	0	3

N. Y. POLICE TAKE HONORS

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—The New York City police revolver team won the north Atlantic states police team championship and its members won the major individual prizes yesterday in the fall championship matches of the Hartford Revolver and Rifle Club. The New Yorkers amassed a total of 1358 points. A. P. Schuber set what was believed to be a New England record for an individual score fired in a team match with 284 out of a possible 300. In addition they captured the first two places in the individual police championship, were the first winners of the Courant trophy match, and carried away prizes in other matches. Boston police took second in the team match, with the Massachusetts state police third; Hartford Police No. 1, fourth; Hartford No. 2, fifth, and East Providence, R. I., sixth.

MRS. VARE WINS FINAL, 8 AND 6

Scores Par-Breaking 69 and Also First Hole-in-One of Her Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 — Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Overbrook, representing the Philadelphia Country Club, won the Bethellyn Cup golf tournament here Saturday with record-breaking play over the Huntingdon Valley Country Club course when she defeated Edith A. Quier of Reading, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Vare, the former Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., has won this event three times. Her first victory came in 1921 and her second in 1926.

In this year's final Mrs. Vare played so brilliantly that she completed the bye holes, scoring a 69 for a par-70 6100-yard course. Miss Quier also played out the bye holes, scoring a 79.

The victor's fine rounds of golf Saturday were featured by the first hole-in-one of her career. Using a No. 3 iron on the 144-yard fifth hole, Mrs. Vare's shot sailed over a creek straight for the pin, landed about seven feet away, made two short hops and rolled into the cup.

Going out Mrs. Vare shot a record 33, two under men's par, and made the inward journey in 36. In spite of this remarkable score, Mrs. Vare slipped on the second, scoring a 6, and also a 5 on the short seventeenth. The cards:

Men's par, out....4 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4—35
Mrs. Vare, out....4 6 3 4 1 4 4 4 3—33
Miss Quier, out...5 6 4 3 2 5 5 5 4—30
Men's par, in.....4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 4—35—70
Mrs. Vare, in.....4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4—36—69
Miss Quier, in....4 5 6 3 5 4 5 3 5—40—79

BERTHELLYN CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT

Final Round

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., 8 and 6.

St. Louis Open Won By Walter C. Hagen

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen of Detroit today had added the St. Louis open golf championship to his list of titles.

Clicking off four birdies and an eagle on the last 18 holes yesterday afternoon, and going over par only once, Hagen staged a whirlwind finish to overcome his score handicap from the first two days of play, and won the tournament with a card of 281 for the 72 holes of medal play.

Hagen shot a 65 on the last 18 holes, six under par, after having carded a 69 for the 18-hole semi-final, which he entered trailing in tenth place.

Hagen's 281 for the 72 holes of medal play over the Meadow Brook course, was five better than his nearest opponents, MacDonald Smith and Tony Manero of New York, who tied for second place with scores of 286. Tommy Armour of Detroit, who started as leader in the final, and Abe G. Espinosa of Chicago tied for fourth place, with scores of 287.

Bill Schwartz of St. Louis, with a score of 288, finished sixth, and close behind him came Joe Kirkwood of Chicago and Ed Dudley of Wilmington, Del., with 290.

Jimmy Manion took first place in the amateur division, with a score of 291, and Larry Moller of Quincy, Ill., was second with a 297.

CANADIAN SENIOR RUGBY IS STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 10—Senior Rugby got under way on Saturday in the three senior eastern Canada unions and there were some outstanding features. Forward passes and long runs provided the day's features. At Ottawa where the 1931 Canadian champions, Montreal, had to score a converted touchdown in the last period to defeat Ottawa 13 to 12, two long runs featured. Walter Masters, former captain of University of Pennsylvania, made a brilliant début in the Canadian game. He ran 70 yards for a touchdown which he converted. Later in the game he accepted a punt 15 yards behind his own line, shook off the tacklers, passed to George Carlson, another ex-Penn star, who ran to center field and then passed to Dave Harding who went over for a touchdown, a run of 125 yards. At Toronto Ray Boadway of the Hamilton Tigers intercepted an Argonaut forward pass and ran 50 yards for a touchdown which was the only major score in Hamilton's 15-to-2 victory. Griffiths of McGill ran 80 yards for a touchdown after taking a forward pass while at Kingston Jack Sinclair of Toronto University ran 70 yards after intercepting a Queen's forward pass.

In the Ontario union Sarnia, last year's champions defeated Balmy Beach of Toronto by 14 to 5, and at Hamilton the home team defeated St. Michael's College of Toronto by 26 to 5.

Iowa Town Gets Picture Of Boy Who Made Good

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 — President Hoover's birthplace, West Branch, Iowa, has waited years for an autographed picture of the President for the town library, lest it cause the President too much trouble, but now they're going to have it.

Through Mrs Harry L. Macgregor of Evanston, Ill., originally of West Branch and who has organized the West Branch Republicans to reëlect Hoover, the Republican national headquarters here learned that the West Branch librarian, Miss Mabel Leech, had refrained from asking for an autographed picture because "the Hoovers have so many bigger things witth which to deal."

Neither the Republican headquarters nor the White House, however, thought it was too much trouble, and the picture is on its way.

YAWL NIMBUS WINS

NORTHPORT, N. Y., Oct. 10 (AP)—The yawl Nimbus, owned by Robert Jacobs, won the 50-mile overnight yacht race sponsored by the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The race ended off Price's Bend here Saturday. George E. Roosevelt's schooner Mistress finished first, 42 seconds before the Nimbus, but the latter won on corrected time by 13m. 42s.

Savings on Washington Buildings Expected to Exceed $1,000,000

Federal Program Helps Many Sections Through Materials Bought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—When the elaborate building program now under way on Capitol Hill is completed, Mr. David Lynn, architect of the capital, expects to be able to turn back to the Treasury more than $1,000,000 that he will have saved from the funds authorized by Congress to put up the structures.

Six projects, aggregating approximately $35,000,000, are being supervised by Mr. Lynn during the present period of intensive construction. These are the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, originally estimated to cost $4,912,414; the new House Office Building, estimated to cost $8,400,000; the Supreme Court, to cost $9,740,000; the new Botanic Garden for which $1,885,588 was appropriated; the completion of the Senate Office Building estimated to cost $3,079,350; and the addition and annex to the Library of Congress, to cost $7,421,000.

The savings, Mr. Lynn says, are being effected without detriment to the structures. Reduced costs and careful supervision of plans are making it possible in many cases to spend less than was originally estimated would be needed. In the House Office Building alone it is contemplated that the building will be completed and furnishings provided, not originally included in the authorization, with a saving of approximately $800,000.

Excellent progress is being made on the Capitol Hill development. The plaza gardens are practically complete. The large Supreme Court Building is looming up, but it will probably be about two years before all the edifices are ready.

In normal times, Mr. Lynn has a full-time job attending to the mechanical and engineering end of the Capitol and the numerous other buildings in that neighborhood under his jurisdiction. When Congress authorized the large building program in connection with the development of Washington, he was placed in charge of the projects on Capitol Hill. Mr. Lynn has been architect of the capital since 1923 and has been connected with that office for 30 years.

Business in many parts of the country is benefiting by the building now going on in Washington, Mr. Lynn points out. He has made a map showing the source of materials for the new House Office Building and found that they alone come from 30 states. While local laborers are being benefited more directly by the work opportunities offered, all of the materials are brought from outside the District of Columbia, thus giving work indir

PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY SHOWS STEADY GROWTH

Union Outlines Possible Trade Advantages of Great Road

By GEO. HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10— Work on the Pan-American Highway, some day to connect New York with Buenos Aires, Argentina, moves forward gradually and satisfactorily, according to reports received last week by the Pan American Union, here. To appreciate what this artery will mean to the Latin-American republics is difficult until one understands that without it the southern republics must forgo an increased international commerce rightfully theirs.

By opening up the back-country districts, now almost inaccessible to urban trucks, inhabitants of those regions will rise from comparative poverty to reasonable affluence. The inhabitants of the cities near or along railway lines, and the peoples of the seacoast cities and towns, have been those to whom trade opportunities have come. The great potentialities of the isolated areas have lain dormant for years waiting a method for the transportation of their produce.

In the construction of this highway care has been given to the development of a "system based upon plans of national scope rather than for the needs of local requirements." In other words, from the time the road was considered provision was made that it should be so constructed as to stand the greatest amount of service for the longest reasonable period. And further, provisions were made that only such a highway should be built as could handle the class of traffic expected to pass over it, reimbursing its cost on a "pay-as-you-go," or from the revenues derived from gasoline, oil and other highway taxes.

Governments Survey Routes

Since 1930 the governments of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama have been conducting a survey of a route that some day should form part of the Pan-American, sometimes called Inter-American Highway. Making this survey engineers abandoned the minor consideration of distance. This was necessary that trails and roads, already used, might be followed. A well-developed trail in countries of seemingly impassable swamps and mountains is not to be overlooked. Engineers who built the International Railways of Central America through Guatemala and Costa Rica learned this to their regret during the long years of struggle through virgin lowlands and mountains.

Interesting is it, therefore, that today the route under survey and along which the Pan-American Highway will sometime pass, has been located to serve 55 per cent of the population in Guatemala, 85 per cent in El Salvador, 60 per cent in Nicaragua, and 50 per cent in Panama. While Costa Rica and Honduras rank low with 9 and 12 per cent, respectively, the fact should not be overlooked that both nations have constructed, or projected on maps, routes to join the great main highway.

Engineers surveying the Central American artery, running northward through Mexico, measure it at 3250 miles between Panama and the United States; 1673 miles across the Mexican Republic; 312 miles stretch across the upland section of Guatemala; 215 miles pass along the mesa-lands of El Salvador; 80 miles skirt the mountainous section of Honduras; 350 miles strike the mountains and slopes of Costa Rica; 243 miles plunge downward into the fertile lands of Nicaragua; and 375 miles travel through Panama. In all 687 miles have been completed; 1403 miles are under construction or passable during the dry season; and 1156 miles are yet to take shape.

Progress Farther South

Farther south, and not necessarily tied-in with the Pan-American Highway or wholly contributing toward its traffic, the construction of roads goes on with results equally gratifying. For years South America's chief complaint, when trade, education and cultural relations arose for discussion, has been the lack of roads. Inter-communication between cities and provinces has, in many cases, been well-nigh impossible.

With this thought in mind, and finally brought forth for consideration, Argentina set about to develop its highways and to establish a national system of roads connecting the various sections of the nation. Today, some 1247 miles of first-class roads are open to traffic. Argentina for years, because of a highly developed railway system across its flat pampas, gave highway construction second rank.

Brazil, directly north from Argentina, unlike its neighbor, divides its highways into two systems—federal and state. Because of vast swamps of the north, highway construction has centered chiefly in the southwestern states of Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, the Federal District, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, though some of the northeastern states have been making rapid progress during recent years.

The last available reports give the Republic 568 miles of cement, concrete and macadam roads; 2638 miles of gravel roads; 10,008 miles of improved earth roads, and 57,476 miles of unimproved dirt roads. Such mileage is not surprising for Brazil, considerably larger than the United States, requires an ever-increasing roadway for the transportation of products to the coast and between cities.

Chilean Highway

Chile, 3000 miles long and 100 miles wide, along the west coast of South America maintains a single longitudinal highway intersected by numerous east-west transversal roads leading from the ocean to the interior. Eventually the longitudinal route will become a part of the Pan-American Highway. Road mileage is perhaps surprisingly high for a nation so long and narrow. However, of the 24,500 miles officially accounted for 20,000 remain unimproved, 3900 graded and drained sand-clay and gravel, and the rest —600 miles, constructed of macadam and other high type surfacing.

As in Argentine, Brazil and Chile, the three so-called A B C nations of South America, other Latin-American republics excepting Paraguay and Bolivia, report a continuous progress during the last three years, notwithstanding the upsetting economic situation. Apparently the necessity for highway construction has taken deep root, especially in Mexico where the Government through the National Highway Commission has started the development of five trunk-line highways covering 5062, with 4785 of branch lines intersecting.

Such work is beyond fair criticism, should one question Mexico's right to undertake so vast a program until the nation is safely out of its present financial tangle. There should be no just criticism of work that means the opening of direct communication between the central Mexican plateau, with its dense population, and the coasts. Intercourse of this sort means an exchange of goods and the stimulation of exportable products for foreign trade. Also, a direct line such as planned between the central plateau and the northern and southern section of the country will throw open regions now comparatively isolated.

Lastly, Mexico's Loredo Highway, 775 miles long and traveling from the United States border to Mexico City, is calling from the Government its major-road - building - attention. Over this highway thousands of automobiles will some day pass carrying Americans southward to the capital city, 7350 feet among the mountains. Traffic like that means revenue, and revenue is needed. Official information declares the road will be opened June or July 1, 1933.

Explorer Reports On Rare Fossils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10—The skeleton of a new genus of saber-tooth tiger, later found to be the oldest known type of cat, was discovered last summer in the "Big Bad Lands" of South Dakota by the Scott Fund Expedition of Princeton University, according to an announcement by Dr. Glenn L. Jepson, direction of the expedition, today. The fossil remains of small mammals and birds, dating back possibly 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 years and never before found in the vicinity, also were brought back by the party.

The titanotherium beds of South Dakota, one of the richest fossiliferous areas in the world and of the Oligocene age, yielded to the diggings of the expedition eight other skeletons, among which were three saber-tooth tigers and a deer about the size of a dog. More than 50 skulls and more than a ton of material was shipped back to Princeton and are now being unpacked and inspected in the laboratories.

The tiger skeleton is of an entirely new genus and fills in a hitherto inexplicable gap in the ancestral history of the cat family. There existed in America two genera of the saber-tooth tigers, of which the findings have been abundant. A different and rarer type has been discovered in France and then later here in the United States, but the relationship of the latter to the two former and the approximate date of divergence have never been discovered. Dr. Jepson's find, however, determines the time to be that of the early Oligocene age and the place America. The specimen is the oldest known cat today and comes from a geologic stratum below those in which members of the felidæ have been previously found.

Simmons 'Hazing' Is Made Helpful

Hazing, once considered a salutary and indispensable part of the life of a college freshman, has been eliminated at Simmons College. In its place is a series of "group meetings," in which freshmen are taken under the wings of upper classmen and made to feel at home.

The change began last year, but first-year girls were still made to feel that a freshman was, after all, "fresh," and needed a little disciplining.

Eighty upper classmen are working to make the life of the freshmen serene. These are divided into four groups, one headed by Miss Ethel J. Fisher, Oneanta, N. Y.; one by Miss Marion Fiske, Westfield, N. J.; one by Miss Sylvia Stuart, Danvers; one by Miss Miriam Wiggin, Portsmouth, N. H. The organization is reaching personally every member of the freshman class not less often than twice a week during the opening days of college, and is striving to iron out any difficulties or problems which the first-year girl may face.

ROCHESTER SEEKS RELIEF CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10—Philanthropic and civic groups, in coöperation with the police department, have organized here to protect the public from irresponsible relief pleas by public regulation.

The movement, in which the Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Churches of Rochester and Monroe County, Community Chest, Council of Social Agencies and similar organizations are aligned, was placed in the hands of a committee of five that will survey the city and make recommendations. Sponsors said a public education campaign to reveal possible abuses will be initiated while a city ordinance is being prepared to regulate relief organizations failing to publicize information on receipts, disbursements and achievements.

SOUTH OPENS DRIVE AGAINST ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A determined effort to stamp out illiteracy in the 19 mountain counties of southwest Virginia, where there are 33,763 illiterates, almost all of them native-born whites, is being made by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, headed by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, it has been announced here.

Dr. Charles G. Maphis, of the University of Virginia, is chairman of the Virginia committee. Of the nearly 34,000 illiterates in the counties, only 4602 are Negroes, and only 304 are foreign-born.

An 18th Century Hostelry

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

Upper: The Tavern Parlor. Lower: Reproduction of Raleigh Tavern.

Raleigh Tavern Revives Williamsburg Traditions

First Step in Rockefeller Restoration Project Symbolizes Hospitality of Historic Old Dominion's Colonial Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — Raleigh Tavern, in Duke of Gloucester Street, midway between the old Capitol and the College of William and Mary, is receiving guests again and thus the first step is completed in the plan conceived four years ago by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. to restore this historic town, once the capital of colonial Virginia.

The number of visitors stopping to pass through the lovely old rooms and study their fittings since the official opening of the Tavern on Sept. 17, proves that there is an enthusiastic following among average people for relics of the great past.

The restored tavern stands on the site occupied by the building in which George Washington used to come to dine with the House of Burgesses and in one of whose rooms Thomas Jefferson used to dance with "the Fair Belinda," who was Rebecca Burwell of Carter's Grove. The original Tavern was destroyed by fire in 1859 and among the residents of the present Williamsburg is at least one who was staying in the building on that memorable night.

More than an eighth of the $200,000 it has cost to restore the tavern was spent for research among early American and English matter to piece together in full authenticity the original design and details of the furnishings. In the heyday of the hostelry's career a leaden bust of Sir Walter Raleigh stood over the entrance and an exact copy has been put in the same position with respect to the restored building.

On the stone base of this bust the name of this English gentleman, found often in history and immediately recognized, even by small children for the connection with the famous legend involving the Queen and the courtier's velvet cloak, is spelt "Ralegh," as copied from the original base which is on exhibition now in the Powder Horn in the town.

The Apollo room, which as a meeting place was so widely known in colonial times that the name almost became interchangeable with the name of the inn itself, is in its original position at the rear of the first floor. In this room colonial governors, their councils and their ladies dined often on state occasions in the pre-Revolutionary day.

Ultimately, it is expected that a limited number of guests will be received in the tavern when the entire restoration project has been completed. In the meanwhile the tavern is open daily and Sundays for visitors.

The Boston firm of architects, Perry, Shaw & Hepburne is in charge of the restoration work for Mr. Rockefeller. Mr. Perry stays here most of the time, and the other partners make occasional visits. Williamsburg as a town modestly congratulates itself on having a project under way which is of distinct and continuous assistance in coping with the employment problem and the various crafts involved in the comprehensive and particular work are engaged to the point of pleasing continuity. It will be several years before the whole program is complete, a plan invovling the restoration of many other buildings which formed the little governmental and social community incidental to the centralized official life of the period.

SHELL OIL HEAD SAYS EAST BEST FIELD FOR JOBS

Larger Consuming Power There, He Says, Would Increase Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Increased consuming power among the 860,000,000 Russians and Orientals, now on a low standard of living, "must" do away with the possible 40,000,000 unemployed in the rest of the world, declares Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Shell Oil Company, in a statement published here.

Alarmist talk about machinery taking the place of human energy is only warranted, Sir Henri says, "if we keep on being too lazy to strike out for a new future. As machinery necessarily increases and cheapens production, these facts ought to be met by increased consumption."

Sir Henri estimates that there are 500,000,000 Chinese and certainly 200,000,000 other Orientals handicapped because their "purchasing means"—silver—has been "artificially and purposely reduced in value."

There is no need to fix an artificial relation between gold and silver values, Sir Henri declares. "All that is necessary is that nations should cease to issue so-called 'silver coins,' consisting for a great part of base metal and thus by artificially decreasing the demand for silver actually depress the value."

Finally, Sir Henri puts in a plea for the 160,000,000 Russians. If, he says, they "could have the help of the rest of the world in being relieved of their misery and their minimal consumption, their slavery in producing would thus be altered in freedom to consume and we should gain there a double advantage."

N. E. Council Makes Cape Man Director

Mr. Charles H. Brown of Osterville, Mass., has been elected as a director of the New England Council, according to an announcement made today by Mr. Edgar C. Rust, chairman of the Massachusetts division of the council.

Mr. Brown is a past president of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, a director of the American Hotel Association, president of the Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Hotel Association, and has served for many years in the Massachusetts Legislature.

In accepting election as a Massachusetts director of the council, Mr. Brown enthusiastically indorsed the council's campaign for reduction of taxes through more rigid control of local expenses, saying, "The Massachusetts division of the New England Council by concentrating upon local expenditures in the past year has already saved the taxpayers of Massachusetts some $12,000,000 through reduction of local budgets."

PRIZES FOR PURPLE MARTIN COLONIES

Prizes for the three largest colonies of purple martins in the State have been awarded by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The awards were $25, $15 and $10.

First prize winner was Mr. Oscar Lammi of South Carver for his colony of 48 birds, second prize went to Mrs. F. M. Thomas of West Carver with 28 birds and third prize was won by Mr. Arnold Bent of Gardner with 27 in his flock. The contests are conducted to stimulate interest in these beautiful birds, once numerous in the State, but lately greatly reduced in numbers.

GEORGIANS TURNING TO TIMBER GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Landowners in Georgia are showing lively interest in the marketable possibilities of timber crops, which can be grown in a comparatively few years in Georgia because of the unusually favorable conditions of both climate and soil.

The state forester says that orders for pine seedlings, black locust and walnut seedlings indicate that the full supply of planting stock at the state nurseries at Albany and Blairsville is being rapidly taken.

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS ASKED FOR NEWSBOY

Enlarged opportunities for Boston newsboys to obtain an education underlies a plan of coöperative action proposed to the Boston Newsboys' Alumni by Mr. E. E. Keevin of Lynn. His plan is to increase the newsboys' fund at Harvard University in order to enable more than one newsboy to enter the institution each year.

Mr. Keevin has asked Mr. Victor Morris, manager of the Orpheum Theater, a former newsboy, to serve as treasurer of the new drive. On the recommendation of Mr. Keevin, Harvard authorities have awarded the Boston Newsboys' Protective Union scholarship at Harvard this year to Frank A. Bautze of Jamaica Plain, a graduate of Boston Latin School with high honors. The scholarship is made possible by a fund placed at Harvard more than 25 years ago.

MOTORISTS WARNED TO EXERCISE CARE

With an average of three fatalities a day on Massachusetts highways last week, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles cautioned motorists lest the safety record for the year as compared with the previous year be forfeited. This is the second successive week, he said, that fatalities have overlapped those of the corresponding weeks in 1931.

Massachusetts toll for the year, he reported, is 604 fatalities compared to 634 at this time last year. Last week's checkup shows a record of flagrant carelessness, which resulted in motorists being run down while changing tires and filling gasoline tanks. One pedestrian was struck for no other reason than walking along the sidewalk, a drunken driver being held responsible. With three hit-and-run drivers counted, the Registrar declared anew his intention of imposing the heaviest penalties within his power when such drivers are apprehended.

Montreal Adopts Supervised Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Supervised play is assuming an important rôle in the lives of the children of this city. Parents are taking an active interest in the work of the Montreal Playgrounds Association, a unit of the Federated Charities, in this direction. The association reports that systematized play is aiding to mold character and develop children mentally and physically. There are 13 parks and playgrounds under the jurisdiction of the association. Children of all creeds, ages and nationalities mingle in the playgrounds, where they are taught to be good sportsmen.

The "ol' swimmin' hole" has been replaced by a traveling sprinkler and wading pool. Handicraft activities were popular this year; folk dancing made a great impression on thousands of adults who saw their children interested; organized educational trips proved a popular feature; sing-songs were arranged regularly, and sometimes the only music provided was a portable gramophone or a mouth organ.

With an aggregate attendance at all activities of at least 50,000, children and adults took an active part in playground sport and recreation this summer. Community spirit was extended as a result. It is pointed out in the report that never were these activities more badly needed than at this time, when so many older boys and girls are unemployed. Without such interests to keep them occupied, the influence of gangs would quickly make itself felt, it was thought.

Rochester Acts To Clothe Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 10— With every church, school, relief organization and police and fire department coöperating, the Rochester Clothing Committee has been organized here to protect every needy person in Rochester against the rigors of the coming winter.

The committee, enlisting the cooperation of an estimated 100,000 persons, is collecting donations from schools, churches, offices, homes and fire stations. Pleas for gifts are being made through schools, pulpits and organizations.

Temporary employment will be given seamstresses and shoe repairers, who will renovate clothing in an abandoned school building offered by the board of education. Commercial firms have donated the use of trucks for collections. Distribution, according to Mr. Arthur W. Beale, chairman of the committee, will be made to applicants approved by social agencies.

Motorists' Bill for 1932 Estimated at $2,000,000,000

American Automobile Association Reports Expenditures Held Up Well

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — The travel bill of American motorists for 1932 will amount to approximately $2,000,000,000, the American Automobile Association estimated today "As compared with commercial enterprises by and large," it was said "expenditures for recreational travel held up remarkably well during the period."

While the automobile tourist business for 1932 was considerably below that of 1931 because hundreds of families were compelled to give up their vacations, Mr. William G. Bryant, of Detroit, Mich., chairman of the A. A. A. National Touring Board, expressed the opinion that motor travel will respond speedily to the return of better times.

Long-distance travel was especially reduced during the last summer, Mr. Bryant said. Resorts and play places adjacent to metropolitan areas and large centers of population enjoyed a degree of prosperity. Playgrounds dependent on visitors from distant points suffered heavy declines. In Yellowstone Park, for instance, travel dropped off 30 per cent.

Need for wider enactment of legislation designed to protect motorists was pointed out by the touring board chairman. Particularly, he cited the need for control of hitch-hikers, relieving car owners from liability for injuries to guests transported free of charge, and regulation of so-called travel bureaus engaged in soliciting rides for persons in private automobiles.

The distribution of the $2,000,000,000 travel bill between direct beneficiaries was outlined roughly by the A. A. A. as follows:

Car operating costs, including gasoline and oil, $400,000,000; hotels and other places offering overnight accommodations, $400,000,000; miscellaneous retail purchases, $500,000,000; restaurants, $420,000,000; confections, $120,000,000, and amusements, $160,000,000.

Historic Stones Used in Chapel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10—Historic stones from distant parts of the earth are being built into the walls and floor of Trinity College Chapel, now being completed.

One of the most recent contributions to this international fellowship is a fragment of carved stone from the temple of Ankor Wat in Cambodia. It recently arrived at the college here as the gift of the Siamese Government after it had traveled one-half the circumference of the earth. Another interesting contribution is a block from the great wall of China, which will be imbedded in the chapel wall with an appropriate carving to illustrate the growth of philosophy in that country. There are also a brick from the ruins of the chapel of St. Panches in Canterbury, England, and one from Czechoslovakia. The latter is the stone from which John Hus preached in the chapel at Prague, in the fifteenth century.

The chapel tower is expected to reach its full height of 163 feet some time in November. When completed, it will become one of the landmarks of Hartford.

U. S. LINES PLAN SPRING LAUNCHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 10—The steamship Washington of the United States Lines, launched here in August, will go into service in the spring of 1933, according to announcement today.

The Washington, which is a sister ship of the Manhattan, fastest cabin vessel in the world, is now about 75 per cent completed. She will be the second steamship to be added to the United States Lines and is 705 feet long and has a beam of 86 feet. She will have accommodations for 1250 passengers in cabin, tourist and third classes. May 10, 1933, has been set as the start of the Washington's maiden voyage from New York to Europe.

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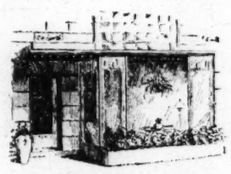
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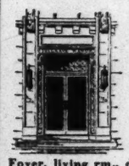
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Simond

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

IT SEEMED a very long journey in the dark motor van, a noisy, rattling journey, with all the pots and pans jingling against one another, and the cowbells, tied together with a strong piece of twine, ting-tonging at every turn. What a relief it was when the van drew to a halt and the whole of one side of it was let down to make a shop!

The smallest cowbell looked around curiously. "A market," he said to himself. "A very pretty market!" and he turned to see the sparkling waters of a lake lapping the strong steps to which the rowing boats with their gay awnings were tethered.

The van man commenced to arrange his shop with much speed, hanging the long brooms at the back, and placing the smaller things, such as nails and hooks and brass rings, in the front. The smallest cowbell was glad that he and his friends on the twine were left in a place where they could see the lake and the island and the lovely wooded hills on the other side.

Soon the people began to collect, Italian women with their heads tied up in pieces of black cloth bordered with gay flowers, pushing the things they bought into the depths of their shiny black bags; girls with dark hair framing their pretty faces, examining the colored chiffon and beads; small boys in their black tasseled caps, putting their lips to the fountain, and poking their fingers into everything.

And then there came a girl with her mother. They had already bought many things, and their black bags were full, but they paused by the motor van.

"Here are the bells, Lisetta," said the woman. "Which one shall we have?" and she began jingling first one and then another.

Lisetta picked up the smallest bell and gave it a tinkle. "This one has a pretty sound," she said, "and it is just the right size for Berta, she is such a little cow."

So the van man untied the twine, took the smallest bell off, and wrapping him up in a piece of newspaper, handed him to Lisetta.

"It is a Swiss bell," she said to her mother. "It has 'Simond, Chamonix' written on its side, and a picture of a man with a cow. I shall call it 'Simond'."

High on an Italian Hill

So Simond went to live in the little farm high up on the side of the Italian hills, and was hung on Berta's neck. Berta was a pretty little creamy-brown cow with big, dark eyes, and Simond thought it great fun to be playing about all day in the open air, swinging and singing his little song as Berta munched the grass, or picked her way along the rough cobbled streets of the village.

But after a time he found that things were not always quite right, and more than once he thought he heard Lisetta sigh. Every morning she would take Berta out of the stone building where she slept, and lead her through the old village to the fields, and every day she would tell Berta not to go to the vineyard which fell away to the open country.

But for some reason or other the vineyard seemed to attract Berta, and when she found herself loose she would start to wander toward it untill she was deep in the flowered grass, with the tiny black grapes hanging above her, and the sweet scent of the vines spraying the air. Then Lisetta would come running from her hillock, waving the green stalk she used as a stick, and Berta would trot leisurely round into the field and begin it all over again.

From the hillock where Lisetta sat she could look, on very clear days, over the planes of Lombardy to where, in the far, far distance, rose the Cathedral at Milan.

"Milan," her lips would whisper, and the stocking she was knitting would slip into her lap; Milan with its fine houses and shops, with people coming and going, with pictures and books and music, and plenty to do and think about—but where was Berta! and she would run to the vineyard and turn her back into the field again.

It was at times such as these that Simond would see a sad look in Lisetta's eyes, and wonder what he could do to help. He felt quite sure that Berta did not mean to be troublesome. She just kept forgetting. So, for a whole week, Simond tried to remind her by shaking himself each time he found her heading for the vineyard. But she either did not listen or did not understand, and so he had to give it up.

His Sweetest Song

Then he had a bright idea. If he could not talk to Berta he could, at any rate, sing to Lisetta while she sat knitting. So after that he sang his sweetest song all through the long hours, and he was quite sure that Lisetta listened and smiled. And people passing along the little road listened and smiled too.

There was the lady in blue, for instance. She came wandering along the track that led up the hillside, and when she reached the wooden gate she paused and nodded to Lisetta.

"That is the sweetest sounding bell I have ever heard," she said.

Berta, for once, was behaving herself, and was munching away contentedly close to the hillock. The Blue Lady opened the gate and walked up to Berta. "Why, it is quite a little bell!" she exclaimed, touching Simond with her pretty fingers.

Then she turned to Lisetta and asked if she knew of any place in the village where she could stay, and Lisetta said there was a nice big room in their own farm, and catching Berta's rope she led the way home.

And so it came about that the Blue Lady sent for her luggage and had it taken up to the nice big room where she would sit by the open window looking down to the lake and the one small island far below.

Sometimes she would follow Lisetta to the field and rest beside her on the hillock, and then she would tell her about the world that lay far away in the distance, while she made sketches in a book of the hills, and chestnut trees, and the vines with their leaves falling like crimson jewels where the autumn sun had caught them.

And then, one day, Lisetta looked into the Blue Lady's face, and big tears welled up behind the dark lashes, and dropped onto the stocking that lay in her hands. She loved the hills—oh yes, she loved them dearly, and the old houses, and the village square, but what was there for her to do? It was not enough to sit in a field day after day; she knew that if only she could see more and hear more she would be able to do more herself. She threw out her brown arm toward Milan. "I want to be there," she said.

That evening the Blue Lady talked to Lisetta's mother for a long time. Might Lisetta go back with her to Milan? she asked. There were girls in the village, younger than Lisetta, who would willingly tend Berta. She would be glad of Lisetta's help, and would take her to see the fine buildings, and picture galleries, and let her attend the best concerts.

And, so, it came about one morning, at the end of the month, that Lisetta packed her box, and the boy lifted it into the cart, and she and the Blue Lady drove down the steep zigzag road that led to the station by the lake. But before she went she kissed Berta on the side of her warm, hard face, and told her to be good—very, very good, she said, and stroked her nose.

The whole village came to say good by, and one brought a bunch of flowers, and another a bag of freshly roasted chestnuts. Her mother stood by the shaft shading the sun from her eyes with her hand, and just as the cart lurched forward she slipped something into Lisetta's lap. It was Simond.

And all the way down to the lake, and all the way in the train, Lisetta held Simond very tightly in her hands, and tinkled him gently now and then.

Far-Away Land Stories Told in Rhyme

By E. M. HASKINS

Holland

THE other day, when I told John (who passed it on to Anne) I'd pictured them as Eskimos, and natives of Japan, they both exclaimed: "Now do pretend that both of us are Dutch!" "Ah, well," I said, "in many ways you'd like it very much!"

"Though John, perhaps, might feel himself a little queerly dressed when, as a little country boy, he donned his 'Sunday best'—a many-buttoned coat and baggy trousers, often patched with pieces that one might observe were sometimes not well-matched! A tall cook's hat upon his head, thick clogs upon his feet, with upturned toes—though, I confess, the whole effect is neat.

"Then Anne, of course, would quite approve of her artistic bonnet, and dainty little bodice with the quaintest lacing on it. But just imagine those wide skirts—six underneath each other! If all of them were made at home, I'm sorry for her mother!

"To go to school by boat each day would be a lot of fun—in many parts you'd find that this was very often done. It wouldn't be much use to try to get there on your feet; one can't exactly walk canals—there'd be no other street.

"Of course, you might possess a house built right upon a dike—those strong sea walls, so wide that people live there if they like, glad of the strong protection from the mighty sea outside, which now could never flood their land, however hard it tried.

"You'd love to watch the windmills, pumping hard with all their might, to drain the lowland country, never ceasing day or night. In Holland, what with sea and rivers, little streamlets too, the folk have so much water that they don't know what to do.

"In winter, when canals and streams are covered thick with ice, you'd find it cold—but all the same, it would be rather nice to skate for miles and miles ahead and, if you wished to race, to fasten sails upon your backs and go at such a pace!

"But Anne, I think, would like it best when spring was in the air, and fields of bulbs were blossoming—you'd see them everywhere. She'd join with other children and they'd pick for hours and hours, and finish up quite often with a 'Battle of the Flowers.'

"When summer time came round again, perhaps you'd go and stay upon a farm—a lovely place to spend a holiday! Then John might help to drive the team of dogs who, strange to say, are harnessed to the cart which takes the milk round each day. Of course, the thing I'm sure he'd like to do the best of all, would be to drive the car himself along the high dike wall.

"Now we've disposed of you, young John, and Anne, dear, if you please, perhaps you'd kindly stay indoors and help to make the cheese, a real Dutch cheese with big round face, and rind of brilliant red, or would you care to lend a hand at milking cows instead?"

"It sounds quite nice," said Anne, "and yet, I love my home so much." But John exclaimed, "Those windmills!—no, in future I'll be Dutch!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

Smiling Through

"If you smile," my mother tells me,
"When the clouds drift low and gray,
Then you'll be a golden sunbeam
On a dark and rainy day.

"And perhaps the little twinkle
You carry in your eye
And a laughing heart and happy feet
May help to keep you dry.

"And be sure this dancing sunbeam
That lights a rainy day
Will find bright sister sunbeams
All along the way."

Aimée Burdett Dawes

The True Story of Fantail

FANTAIL was a little white hen, not unlike the other white hens that lived in Mr. Parker's chicken yard except that her tail spread out like a white fan, which no doubt was the reason for her name. And like many other hens Fantail wanted to mother some little chicks. But she did not want to have her family among cackling hens and crowing roosters. They must spend their first days in a quiet atmosphere, so she went off to the far end of the meadow, where she carefully stored away her eggs, and cuddled and warmed them until they hatched into five little soft, fluffy chicks. As soon as she felt her family was ready to make the journey, she brought them over to Mr. Parker's chicken yard and proudly displayed her little brood to her friends, who thought them a splendid lot, indeed.

Fantail had not been back in her old home surroundings many hours when, in spite of the fact that she was very busy scratching and pecking, searching for food for her five hungry little chicks, she discovered that there had arrived in the chicken yard since her absence six little chicks about half again as large as her own.

These little chicks, she learned, had been hatched in an incubator and therefore had no mother to look after them, to shelter and protect them from the cool night winds or help them find food. No one had even taught them how to scratch for food, and they stood and watched, eager and expectant, while the full-grown chickens scratched, hungrily snatching up a morsel now and then that had been overlooked. And so Fantail's mother love went out to these little chicks and she immediately adopted them as her own.

To have adopted one or even two chicks, when she already had five hungry little mouths to feed, would have been a good deed, but to adopt six little chicks was a very brave and heroic thing to do and the other chickens in Mr. Parker's chicken yard openly admired Fantail for her kindness.

* * *

Because of her family, Fantail had certain privileges accorded her that were not enjoyed by the other chickens, and one of these was the privilege of sauntering through the big yard that surrounded Mr. Parker's home, which privilege she never abused by scratching in his flower beds or beneath his shrubs. She could even wander off into the cornfield or the meadow, if she chose, without being reproved or called back.

And so she led her own little chicks and her adopted chicks through the meadow, cocking her head to one side and then the other as she clucked and cackled softly, explaining the surrounding territory to them or pointing out the vines that would some day produce nice red tomatoes, and the fields that looked like hay, which would yield lovely grain for their use during the cold winter months.

As they walked along, Fantail explained many things about good behavior to her brood, counseling them never to cross the big wide road alone or wander off into their neighbor's yard or his fields. And so her family grew to be very well-behaved chicks who loved and respected their mother and did she as they were told to do. The little adopted chicks loved and respected her, too, and they too, obeyed and called her Mother.

One day, after Fantail had taken her family on an unusually long walk through the meadow, she found them very tired. The day was hot and dry and the little chicks wanted to cuddle beneath their mother's wing and rest, so Fantail spread her wings, out there in the field, gently covering her brood and putting them to rest.

Her tired family had not been settled down to rest very long, however, when the sudden bark of a neighbor's dog aroused and frightened them. The little chicks stirred uneasily, then peeped out from beneath their mother's wings, gazing about in fright.

* * *

But Fantail did not stir from her post. Nor did she flee to protect herself. Instead she thought only of the protection of her family and spread her wings gently over them. "Cluck, cluck, cluck," she said softly, which really meant: "Do not fear, my little ones. I will protect you."

The neighbor's dog, who had not been taught love and charity, pounched upon Fantail and carried her off amid the wild cries and the shrill protests of her adopted chicks and her own little chicks. The chickens in the chicken yard heard the cry of alarm and immediately picked up the call for help.

Their cries aroused Mrs. Parker, who came rushing out of the house and pursued the neighbor's dog. The frightened dog fled across the open field, slinking his tail between his legs in shame. Mrs. Parker picked up Fantail and examined her wounded side, bathed it in fresh cool water, then tenderly placed her back among her frightened, waiting brood, knowing that all would be well.

For a while Fantail passed through a period of dark hours. And during those hours, when she lay limp in the meadow grass, fluttering her wings feebly, her adopted family showed their love for her and their appreciation of all she had done for them. In relays they watched over her, while those who were not busy watching went off in search of food for her. This continued for two days. Not for a single moment, during those two days, did these adopted chicks cease their loving care, but administered untiringly to the comforts and needs of the mother hen who had watched over and cared for them in their days of need.

The third day Fantail was again her strong, happy self, and resumed her care of her anxious brood. And those who saw them could never have guessed which of her brood were adopted chicks, for she showed the same love and tender care toward all.

His First Mount

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

A ONE-YEAR-OLD RIDER

Is Tony Richards the youngest rider in the world? We think he must be, for it is not very easy to be younger than one. Tony's father is a keen rider and so, of course, Tony is a rider, too. Here you see him on one of his father's ponies, holding firmly to the specially made saddle, and looking quite at home, although his legs refuse to reach the stirrups.

Mail Bag

Kandy, Ceylon

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I do hope you will publish it. I have not so far seen any letters from Ceylon, which, as I expect, you know is a lovely island.

We have a Christian Science Community in Colombo and I go to the Sunday School when I'm there. I live part of the year in Colombo. I am learning to read and write and looking forward to the time when I can write my own letters. I should love to hear from any little boys about my age. I am 6. If they are interested, I will tell them more about Ceylon and all about my pets.

With love to you and all readers of the Mail Bag. Jack S.

Colombo, Ceylon

Dear Editor:

I know my friend is writing to you from Kandy, but I do hope you'll find room for my letter too. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School in Colombo.

We often get a Monitor with a Children's Page in it given to us after class, and I love to have the stories read to me.

I should love to get letters from any little boys about my age. I am 5. I am learning to read and write, but now our Sunday School teacher says she will help me to answer any letters I may get.

With love to you and all the other Mail Bag readers. John C-P.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

We want to know what the children do in England. Then we will tell them what we do in our country. We want to know what the children eat.

We are 6 years old and are in the first year at school. We draw and we paint. We study words and reading. We make up riddles and silent reading books. We have fun with our books.

We are going to have a party and a dance. The dance is going to be in the open yard near the garden. We can bring pennies for lollypops and ice cream. The big children will sell them at a stand.

We should like to know from the Eskimo boys how they sleep and how they make their fur clothes. How do they wash their fur clothes? We please want to know how they make Eskimo pies.

Will you please send us the letters that come for us. Please Mr. Editor, write our letter on the Children's Page.

First Grade

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Five-from-Four Puzzle" published last Monday:

BOOK
FANS
REAM
EWES

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

For Those Who Say

"I Don't Know Enough About Politics to Vote"

TELL THEM

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THE HOME FORUM

Practical Agriculture at Middlebrook

EVERY afternoon as we delve in our vegetable garden at Middlebrook, as we gather in our harvest of white onions and yellow pumpkins—they can all be gathered in a couple of gunny sacks—a black, sinister shadow sweeps across the land. Up above the oak woods the mail plane is going over on its daily mission, with a solemn drumming and a flash of sunlight on its great wings. We pause for a moment in our labors and look up at it sweeping by, for here you have at glance the whole story of mankind's material progress—up there the flying monster, the latest creature of men's ingenuity, and down here we who till the soil as our ancestors have done since times of remote antiquity (and with considerable less success, I fancy, judging by the blotchy look of this year's pumpkins). But it doesn't worry us, this depressing contrast, this picture of our own inconsequence. Not in the least, for our Northern Spies are ripening.

Probably that doesn't impress you. But then, probably you have never planted a Northern Spy when it was a mere sapling not three feet high, a tiny wisp of a tree, and watched it grow for ten years, and wondered every autumn if it would bear apples; and seen your hope deferred year after year, until you began to think that perhaps there would never be any apples at all. Perhaps you have never seen real Northern Spy apples forming from the pink blossoms and observed them grow until they are great, round globules of juice and flavor and crimson mellowness. If you had, no mail plane could impress you with your inconsequence. You would stand by your apple tree, as we do, and look the plane in the eye, as an equal; no, not as an equal, but as a superior, for what, after all, is a machine, however large and ingenious, beside a reddening apple, wherein the scented winds of last spring, the sunshine of summer and the first frosts are distilled into a kind of magic essence, a combined flavor of the whole year's goodness?

Yes, our Northern Spy has fruited for the first time and we think at Middlebrook that we are now entitled to call ourselves dirt farmers, successful agriculturists. Mind you, it has taken us a long while to arrive and at times we were not certain that we should ever arrive at all. The farmers hereabouts never had any uncertainty about it. Our efforts to make things go provided them with more interesting topics of conversation than their own crops. They were also highly profitable for the inhabitants, since we always had to buy our vegetables and fruit from them in the end. And it used to take Mrs. Glumby, who sold us eggs, such a large part of her time to communicate our latest follies to her friend, Miss Boggs, across the fence down by the rhubarb patch, that she had little left to attend to her chickens.

You see, there was nothing much here when we came. Nothing but some overgrown fields, some oak woods where the white lilies march in thousands in the first days of April, and an ancient plum tree. George Pudbury, our neighbor, says the plum tree was planted in his father's time, when the first settlers came. "The plums," said Mr. Pudbury, "are pretty to look at, but they don't eat very good." We found Mr. Pudbury's judgment sound. They didn't eat very good. But, when we saw our plum tree next spring, we rejoiced that we had not cut it down. In the spring, all of a sudden, almost in an hour, it bursts into such a billow of white blossom that you can see it for miles. In the moonlight of April, it quivers like a giant wave of white foam, about to break on a black shore, and soon the tiny petals are fluttering down like a soft, sweet snow. We have preserved the ancient plum tree. We have pruned and watered it until it blossoms with a renewed youth and the bitter little red plums have grown larger and sweeter until they eat pretty well now, if you put enough sugar on them.

As practical agriculturists, our first step naturally was to build a rock garden. This seemed the logical thing to do, since there were so many rocks about, little rocks and big rocks which grew into miniature Alps beneath the oak trees. This decision to build a rock garden first, because we had so many rocks, appealed strongly to Mr. Pudbury's sense of humor and kept Mrs. Glumby and Mrs. Boggs in almost constant conference down by the rhubarb patch. Mr. Pudbury said it reminded him of the case of Ah Lum, the vegetable Chinaman, who, finding a door knob on the road, built a shack so that he could use it.

So our first agricultural experience was in rock gardening. We found to our surprise that rock plants don't grow on rocks. That is a serious blunder and we often wonder why they are called rock plants at all. Strangely enough, they grow in earth like other plants and our rocks didn't appear so valuable after all. We had to drag earth up to put on the rocks in such quantities that we wondered if there would be any left for a vegetable garden. We dragged it up in soap boxes, learning for the first time what a soap box is useful for. We built what seemed to be miles of rock walls until our Alps looked like the remains of some ancient and primitive civilization.

But we succeeded in the end. In the spring our aubretia rolled in great waves of blue and pink among the rocks. Our saxifrages (we could never remember their name) sent up their little spikes of bloom and our Swiss gentians blew on their tiny azure trumpets with music all the sweeter because it was silent.

"Gentians," said the nurseryman who brought them, a sad-faced fellow who secretly objected to intrusting his tender plants to our care, "gentians won't bloom if they get any smoke from factories." As there were no factories nearer than ten miles, we felt the warning was well meant but rather superfluous. "See that they get no factory smoke," he repeated as he went sadly away, "and then they'll bloom, maybe . . ." And when he came again this spring and saw our full orchestra of blue trumpets all playing at once, the nurseryman said he couldn't understand it. He said he guessed we must have kept factory smoke off them, after all.

Next we built a goldfish pond. We built it in the face of the district's unanimous hostility and in defiance of most of the laws of physics and gravity. We had a pond, but no goldfish. We had to wait until they came across the Pacific from Japan and then we had to carry them home in a pail on a bus and the passengers eyed us curiously. It is not usual out our way to take goldfish for a ride in a public bus. But we got them home and, after the first day when the water almost all leaked out and we rescued them in the nick of time, they have thriven and raised countless posterity. Our frogs, the McGreggors, came later, three tadpoles in a tin can, brought from the swamp by two small boys, and now there are countless full-grown frogs of melodious and cultured voices. And the Hannibals, our tortoises, arrived one dav from the lake, in high state, with a whole automobile all to themselves. I fancy they appreciated the honor because they have lived happily with us ever since.

Our next large project was a peach wall. Peach trees in this country must have a wall to grow against and, even then, they are likely to be peaches in name only. If there is :n exceptional season, with late frosts, there will be no peaches. It is nearly always an exceptional season, so that peaches are also very exceptional indeed. However, we built the wall as a measure of economy, because peaches are expensive at the stores. When we had paid the cost of the materials and paint, and of an expert who pruned our peach trees, we estimated that our peaches would cost one dollar and eighty cents apiece; that is, assuming there were any peaches. As there were none for several years, we figured that the cost was exactly nil, so that as a measure of economy the peach wall was a splendid success. Not many people can get peaches for nothing. And even with the thirty-seven peaches which we harvested this year, the cost was only two dollars apiece, which was low, considering what remarkable peaches they were. Remarkable, that is to say, inasmuch as they actually were peaches and not the usual hopes deferred. Besides, several of them were quite edible.

You see, therefore, why we can look up these davs from our little plot of land, the dirt farm which we like to think we have carved from the wilderness, and watch the great mail plane, unashamed. For our Northern Spies are waxing fat and crimson on the tree and Mrs. Glumby, humbled indeed, has agreed to trade us eggs for some of them.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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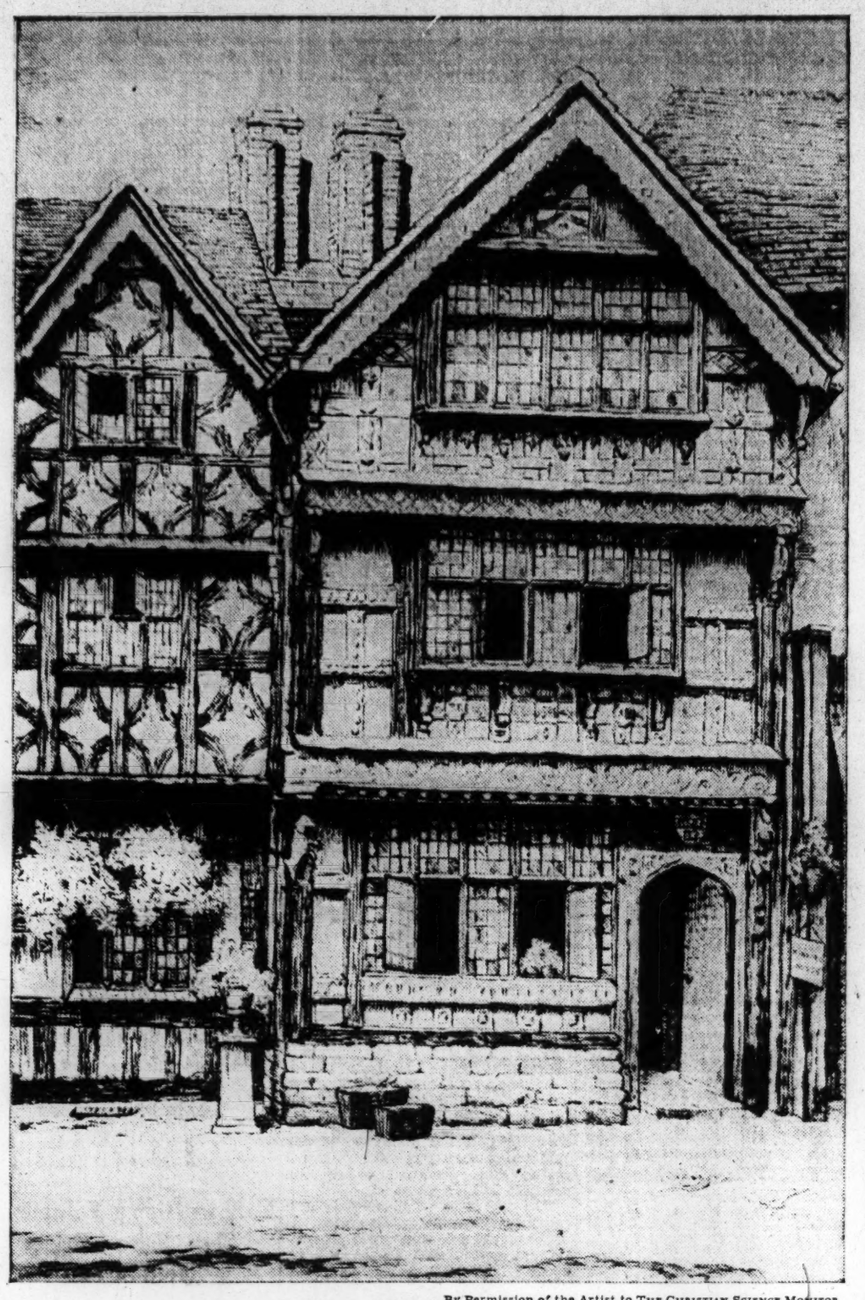

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The Harvard House, at Stratford-on-Avon, England: From an Etching by E. Mary Shelley

THE artist who visits Stratford-on-Avon, in order to find material, is shown so vast an assemblage of subjects that the making of a wise selection may prove an actual problem.

Stratford is a treasured possession, rich in beauty and historical interest, and as such it is zealously guarded. From the day when, in 1551, a certain yeoman, by name John Shakespeare, left the neighboring village of Snitterfield to take up his abode in the rapidly growing town, Stratford's future was assured; for it was in an upper story of the house he occupied in Henley Street that his little son, William, was born.

In Shakespeare's day the best houses were built of timber and brick, and possessed tiled roofs. Surviving examples are still to be found in the High Street—the subject of this etching being one—the woodwork carved with fleurs-de-lis and interlacing designs, while carved brackets support the windows and overhanging beams.

The house chosen by the artist, besides being one of the oldest and most picturesque in Stratford, has the added interest of being the one-time residence of the mother of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University. It is a fine specimen of half-timbered Elizabethan style, with a single gable fronting the street, and with mullioned, latticed windows almost filling the spaces between the stories. The bear of the Beauchamps and the bull of the Warwicks, as well as other badges, are carved on the woodwork, while in the panels immediately below the center windows are clearly seen the initials "T. R." and "A. R.," standing for Thomas Rogers and Alice Rogers, the parents of Katherine Harvard, with the date 1596 between.

Although the building is richly ornamented, it possesses a simple dignity, a sunny kindliness borne out by the wide-flung door and open windows. The subject has quite evidently rejoiced the heart of the artist.

Moonlight in Rome

A flood of silver falls across the plain
And drowns the hills, where sing the nightingales,
And fluttering moths with their outspreading sails
In the translucent air hold velvet reign.
The white, bare-bosomed moon, from vane to vane,
Its glory o'er the sleeping city trails,
And like a queen, that a lost bauble hails,
Rome, its endazzling crescent wears again.
From off the lambent heavens the stars have flown,
I know not where, and yet, as seas on seas
Of lilies on the Campagna wave, new blown,
I half believe that, orbit-held, all these
Once on the sky in calm resplendence shone
And knew the secrets of the Pleiades.

—CARA E. WHITON-STONE, in "In a Portuguese Garden and Other Verse."

„Opstaan"!

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

HOE dikwijls gebeurt het dat iemand in zwaarmoedige gedachten verzonken is, schijnbaar geketend door een zwaar gewicht van onware verantwoordelijkheid, of terneder gedrukt door leed, armoede of krankheid! Vrienden die het goed met hem meenen, raden hem mogelijk aan een ander klimaat op te zoeken, van omgeving te veranderen, of het een of ander te doen om uit zijne moeilijkheid te komen.

Zoo wij trachten moeilijkheden als het ware alleen, zonder de hulp eener macht buiten en boven onszelf, te overwinnen, sturen wij op eene nederlaag aan. De Bijbel vermeldt echter vele voorvallen, waar menschen in hun uitersten nood Gods verlossende hulp ondervonden. Hoe heeft, in Jezus' gelijkenis, de verloren zoon hulp gevonden? Het Evangelie van Lucas verhaalt, dat „als hij alles verteerd had," en „daar een groote hongersnood" werd . . . „en hij begon gebrek te lijden," hij „tot zichzelven" kwam. Daarop volgde zijn besluit: „Ik zal opstaan en tot mijnen vader gaan".

„Opstaan"! Dit woord heeft eene veelomvattende beteekenis. Het duidt op beweging,—niet eene zijdelingsche, doch eene opwaartsche beweging. Het is een opheffend proces, een verzaken van oude gewoonten, eene opstanding. Waar anders dan in 's menschen eigen denken zou zulk een opstaan kunnen geschieden? Christian Science leert hoe dit opstandingsproces in ons denken plaats grijpt, en hoe zulk eene verandering in de gedachte veranderde uiterlijke toestanden ten gevolge heeft—betere omstandigheden, betere gezondheid en een beter levensgedrag.

Als men een berg beklimt, gaat men somtijds door wolken heen om een top te bereiken, waar de atmosfeer helder en zuiver is en de zon vroolijk schijnt. Evenzoo verkrijgt men, door in de gedachte te stijgen boven den mist van den stoffelijken zin,—boven zelf-beklag, haat, wrok en dergelijke—, een helderder bewustzijn van 's menschen werkelijke wezen.

Door een enkelen glimp op te vangen van 's menschen kindschap van God, zijn velen onzer medemenschen van krankheden genezen en van zondige gewoonten bevrijd geworden. In ons denken boven sterfelijke begrenzingen uit te stijgen en beslag te leggen op 's menschen erfdeel van heerschappij, blijdschap, vrijheid, vrede, kalmte, bestendigheid en overvloed, zal eene verbetering in uiterlijke omstandigheden ten gevolge hebben.

Velen die te kampen hadden met eene zoogenaamd ongeneeslijke kwaal, en aan wie, als middel ter verbetering van hunne gezondheid, eene verandering van woonplaats was aangeraden, hebben leeren inzien, dat zij door de opwaartsche mentale reize te maken, God vinden, en daarom op de plaats zelve waar zij zijn, gezondheid vinden. Zij leeren inzien dat God geen krankheid zendt en dat hun werkelijke geestelijke „ik" nooit door ziekte aangetast wordt, en vanuit dit standpunt van 's menschen volmaaktheid, in de gelijkenis Gods, wordt hunne gedachte zoo volkomen veranderd, dat zij een beteren zin van gezondheid verkrijgen, zelfs al blijven zij op dezelfde plaats.

Ook degenen, die werk zochten, hebben bevonden, dat eerst eene opwaartsche mentale reize gemaakt dient te worden, willen zij voor hun probleem eene juiste oplossing vinden. Bewust te worden van 's menschen werkelijke zijn, immer werkzaam in den dienst des Vaders, den wil des Vaders doende, gehoorzaam aan des Vaders gebod, heeft vaak geholpen om werk te vinden voor 's menschen handen, en dat somtijds op de plaats zelve waar geen werk te vinden scheen te zijn alvorens de opwaartsche mentale reis ondernomen werd. De opwaartsche mentale reis is eveneens eene eerste vereischte om helderder te gaan zien hoe eene noodzakelijke verandering te maken.

Inderdaad openbaart het oprijzen tot het bewustzijn van Gods tegenwoordigheid, dat hier en nu de hemel is. „Er is slechts één weg tot den hemel, tot harmonie" schrijft Mary Baker Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 242); en zij toont aan dat deze weg is: „geen andere werkelijkheid te kennen,—geen ander bewustzijn van het leven te hebben—dan het goede, God en Zijne weerspiegeling, en boven de zoogenaamde smart en genietingen der zinnen uit te rijzen."

„Boven uit te rijzen" duidt op een opwaartsch pad. Het vereischt vooruitgang, en vooruitgang wordt niet verkregen in een toestand van slapen, droomen en stilstand, maar in werkzaam, beslist overwinnen. Door op te staan en voorwaarts te gaan bevond de verloren zoon dat de vader gereed stond hem te ontvangen en te kleeden. Eveneens hebben „verloren zonen" der twintigste eeuw de oplossing hunner moeilijkheden gevonden door een geestelijk begrijpen van hunnen hemelschen Vader en van den mensch in Zijn beeld en gelijkenis te gewinnen.

Opstaan is gemakkelijk of moeilijk naar gelang van onze mentale bagage. Stervelingen kunnen niet verwachten geestelijke hoogten te bereiken, zoo lang zij de bagage van stoffelijkheid vasthouden. Door aan het looden gewicht van wrok, ontmoediging, vrees, hoogmoed, eigenwil en een stoet van andere dwaling vast te houden, zal de gedachte naar omlaag getrokken worden en de mensch zich bezwaard gaan gevoelen. Deze mentale gewichten los te laten, en ze te vervangen door moed, onbevreesdheid, dankbaarheid en ootmoed, doet de gedachte spontaan opwaarts rijzen.

Wat aanschouwen wij? Beschouwen wij onzen naaste als slecht en zelfzuchtig? Nemen wij aan dat de wereld-crisis van economische ellende en wanorde machtiger is dan God? Blijven wij broelen over vroeger falen en vroegere tekortkomingen? Betreuren wij dat ons niet dezelfde kansen geboden worden als aan anderen? „In vroeger dagen weende Maria omdat zij nederbukte en in het graf keek,—den persoon zoekend in plaats van het Beginsel, hetwelk den Christus openbaart", schrijft Mrs. Eddy op bladzijde 119 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany.*

„Hij is hier niet, maar hij is opgestaan", was der engelen boodschap aan de vrouwen bij het graf, gelijk Lucas vermeld heeft. En wat was het dat Jezus in staat gesteld heeft op te staan uit het graf? Het was zijn overwinnen van ziekte, zonde en den dood bij vorige gelegenheden, zijn uitrijzen boven de verzoekingen der wereld, hetgeen hem alzoo verhoogd had, dat hij zeggen kon: „Ik en de Vader zijn één".

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Ocean Voyage

Pulse of engines underneath,
Ceaseless, faithful as a heart;
Order, shining whiteness, peace;
Current of a world apart—
World where days are marked by bells,
Nights are watches, and the while
Fleet-of-foot men serve the ship,
Mile slips by on rolling mile.

Overhead the bright blue dome
Curving to the water's rim;
Rainbow-tinted in the dusk,
Mystical, poetic, dim;
Opalescent in the dawn,
Palely brilliant at high noon;
Star-strewn in the velvet night,
Cloud-wracks flying past the moon.

All around the restless sea,
Blown to fury . . . smooth as glass;
Foam-lace spreading in the wake;
Flecks of distant ships that pass;
Seaweed gardens; purple depths
Where the magic kingdoms are;
Fish that leap in silver arcs;
Moon paths leading to a star.

ADELE DE LEEUW.

Lisbon Traffic

Wheeled traffic offers more variety in Lisbon than in many other capitals of Europe. Modern traffic is very much in evidence; motorcars of all makes hoot their way through crowds of leisurely pedestrians, electric trams, turning sharp corners with grinding sound of wheels, urge stately coaches to give them free passage, by means of an emphatic bell. The coaches oblige, and with more expedition than do the pirate tram-cars, already described. These coaches are a link with the past. They rumble rather heavily over the stone pavement, drawn by horses decked out in a brave display of plated harness. The coachman is generally a typical Portuguese servant, with long side-whiskers, and he urges his steeds to high stepping rather than to speed. The horses are of the breed that figures in paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having small heads and round rumps, wavy flowing tails, arched crests and waving manes, and so much action that pace has to suffer; but dignity is maintained. . . .

Yet more primitive vehicles roll through the streets of Lisbon, plain box-like carts on solid wooden wheels, of a design unchanged since Roman times. These carts have a talent, far more pronounced than that of the pirate tram, for getting in the way and impeding traffic; the drivers are as impervious to objurgation as the oxen that draw these obstructive conveyances.

These varied forms of vehicles make up the daily pageant of the streets.—CAPTAIN B. GRANVILLE BAKER, in "A Winter Holiday in Portugal."

"Arise"!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often one finds oneself submerged in heaviness of thought, apparently shackled with weights of false responsibility or borne down by sorrow, poverty, or disease! And well-meaning friends may advise one to seek a different climate, to change one's environment, to do this or that in order to emerge from one's trouble.

Attempting to master difficulties single-handed, as it were, without the help of a power outside and beyond oneself, invites defeat. The Bible, however, records many instances of God's saving help, proved by men in their extremity. How did the prodigal son in Jesus' parable find help? In the Gospel of Luke the narrative states that "when he had spent all," was confronted with famine and "began to be in want," "he came to himself." Then followed his resolution, "I will arise and go to my father."

"Arise"! The word has a wealth of meaning. It connotes action, not hither and yon, but up. It is a lifting process, a forsaking of old ways, a resurrection. Where could such an arising be except in one's own thought? Christian Science teaches how this resurrecting process takes place in our thinking, and how such a change in thought results in changed outward conditions—in better circumstances, better health, and better morals.

When climbing a mountain, one sometimes passes through clouds to emerge on a peak where the atmosphere is clear and pure, and where the sun shines brightly. So, by rising in thought above the mists of material sense—self-pity, hatred, resentment, and the like—one gains a clearer consciousness of man's real selfhood.

Through gaining even a glimpse of man's sonship with God many an individual has been healed of disease and freed from sinful habits. Rising in one's thinking above mortal limitations and laying hold of man's inheritance of dominion, joy, freedom, peace, rest, stability, and plenty, in turn brings improvement in outward conditions.

People struggling with so-called incurable disease and advised to move to another locality in order to improve their health, have learned that by taking the upward mental journey they find God, and therefore find health right where they are. They learn that God is not the sender of disease, and that their real spiritual selfhood is untouched by sickness; and from this standpoint of man's perfection, in God's likeness, their thought is so changed that they gain a better sense of health, even though remaining in the same place.

Also, persons seeking employment have found that in order rightly to solve their problem, a mental journey upward must first be made. Becoming conscious of man's real being as always active in the Father's service, doing the Father's will, obedient to the Father's command, has often helped to find work for human hands to do, sometimes in the very place where work apparently was unavailable before the upward mental journey was taken. The upward mental journey is, likewise, a prerequisite to a clearer vision of how to make any needful change.

In fact, rising to the consciousness of God's presence reveals heaven here and now. "There is but one way to heaven, harmony," writes Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 242); and she points out that this way is "to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

"Rise superior" points to an upward path. It calls for progress; and progress is not found in a lethargic, dreamy, static condition, but through active, positive overcoming. By arising and going forward, the prodigal son found that his father was waiting to receive him and clothe him. So have twentieth-century prodigals found solutions for their distresses by getting a spiritual understanding of their heavenly Father and of man, His image and likeness.

Rising is easy or hard according to one's mental baggage. Mortals cannot expect to attain spiritual heights and at the same time cling to the baggage of materiality. Clinging to the weights of resentment, discouragement, fear, pride, self-will, and a retinue of other errors will drag thought down and make one heavy-laden. Letting go of these mental weights and replacing them with courage, fearlessness, gratitude, and humility, thought rises spontaneously.

What are we beholding? Do we see our neighbor as mean and selfish? Do we accept the world's stamp of economic distress and upheaval as more powerful than God? Are we brooding over past failures and shortcomings? Do we bemoan the fact that we see no opportunities such as others have? "Mary of old wept because she *stooped down* and looked into the sepulchre—looked for the person, instead of the Principle that reveals Christ," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 119 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany."

"He is not here, but is risen," was the angels' message to the women at the sepulcher, as recorded in Luke. Indeed, what was it that enabled Jesus to rise from the tomb? It was due to his previous overcomings of sickness, sin, and death, to his rising above the temptations of the world, which exalted him so that he could declare, "I and my Father are one."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Purple and Gold

There is something regal about the combination of purple and gold. Iris, in early spring, have always reminded me of some emperor of old, dressed in his robe of state. Yet three times today, on seeing those colors together, I was impressed not by their splendor, but rather by their simplicity. I spied them the first time early this morning—a yellow butterfly that hovered for an instant over a clump of wild asters. The second was at noon—in a bowl of flowers which centered our table. False dragonhead and yellow cosmos—the stiff purple spikes of dragonhead contrasting sharply with the delicate stems of cosmos. The third was in the sunset—the western sky streaked with gold and flecked with clouds so purple that they appeared almost black. Purple and gold—colors which hark back to the splendor of empires, yet are found in the simple things of everyday. C. C.

In the Days of the Emperor Aurelian

A little after noon of the fourth day, as we started on our way, having refreshed ourselves and our exhausted animals at a spring which here poured out its warm but grateful waters to the traveller, my ears received the agreeable news that toward the east there could now be discerned the dark line which indicated our approach to the verdant tract that encompasses the great city. Our own excited spirits were imparted to our beasts, and a more rapid movement soon revealed into distinctness the high land and waving groves of palm-trees which mark the site of Palmyra.

It was several miles before we reached the city, that we suddenly found ourselves—landing, as it were, from a sea upon an island or continent—in a rich and thickly peopled country. The roads indicated an approach to a great capital, in the increasing numbers of those who thronged them, meeting and passing us, overtaking us, or crossing our path. Elephants, camels, and the dromedary, which I had before seen only in the amphitheatres, I here beheld as native inhabitants of the soil. Frequent villas of the rich and luxurious Palmyrenes, from which they retreat from the greater heats of the city, now threw a lovely charm over the scene. Nothing can exceed the splendour of these sumptuous palaces. Italy itself has nothing which surpasses them. The new and brilliant costumes of the persons whom we met, together with the rich housings of the animals which they rode, served greatly to add to all this beauty. I was still entranced, as it were, by the objects around me, and buried in reflection, when I was aroused by the shout of those who led the caravan, and who had attained the summit of a little rising ground, saying; "Palmyra! Palmyra!"

I urged forward my steed, and in a moment the most wonderful prospect I ever beheld—no, I cannot except even Rome—burst upon my sight. Flanked by hills of considerable elevation on the east, the city filled the whole plain below as far as the eye could reach, both toward the north and toward the south. The immense plain was all one vast and boundless city. It seemed to me to be larger than Rome. Yet I knew very well that it could not be—that it was not. And it was some time before I understood the true character of the scene before me, so as to separate the city from the country, and the country from the city, which here wonderfully interpenetrate each other, and so confound and deceive the observer. For the city proper is so studded with groups of lofty palm-trees shooting up among its temples and palaces, and, on the other hand, the plain in its immediate vicinity is so thickly adorned with magnificent structures of the purest marble, that it is not easy, nay, it is impossible, at the distance at which I contemplated the whole, to distinguish the line which divided the one from the other. . . .

There was a central point, however, which chiefly fixed my attention, where the vast Temple of the Sun stretched upwards its thousand columns of polished marble to the heavens, in its matchless beauty casting into shade every other work of art of which the world can boast. I have stood before the Parthenon, . . . But it is a toy by the side of this bright crown of the Eastern capital. I have been at Milan, at Ephesus, at Alexandria, at Antioch; but in none of these renowned cities have I beheld anything that I can allow to approach, in united extent, grandeur, and most consummate beauty, this almost more than work of man. On each side of this, the central point, there rose upwards slender pyramids—pointed obelisks—domes of the most graceful proportions, columns, arches, and lofty towers, for number and for form beyond my power to describe. These buildings, as well as the walls of the city, being all either of white marble, or of some stone as white, and being everywhere in their whole extent interspersed, as I have already said, with multitudes of overshadowing palm-trees, perfectly filled and satisfied my sense of beauty, and made me feel, for the moment, as if in such a scene I should love to dwell. —THE REV. WILLIAM WARE, in "Zenobia, the Queen of Palmyra."

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STOCK MARKET SEEMS TO LACK BUYING POWER

ist Turns Weak After a Vain Effort to Boost Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The tock market tried to rally in the arly trading today, but bullish efforts were thwarted by a disappointing report of U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage.

The list crept up a point or more here and there during the morning, but these gains were lost after the onnage report appeared at midday, and declines of 1 to 3 points were numerous by early afternoon. The list was sluggish, however, and selling failed to develop important volume.

Stocks offered little resistance to selling pressure, especially in the last hour when several leaders weakened substantially.

American Telephone sold under 100 for a loss of more than 3 points, while Union Pacific and Santa Fe showed larger declines, New York Central, Case, U. S. Steel common and preferred, and Consolidated Gas were among the favorites off 2 to 3 points or so.

Transactions exceeded 2,000,000 shares.

Disappointing Returns

Failure of the wheat market to join in the early upturn in shares was disappointing, and contributed to the decline after the steel figures were published. An increase of only 15,495 tons in U. S. Steel's backlog in September was substantially less than had been generally anticipated, although late last week it was said in usually well-informed quarters that the gain would probably be well under 50,000 tons, in contrast to earlier talk of a gain of 100,000 tons or so.

The first of the large railroad systems to report its carloadings for last week was Santa Fe, which handled 27,441 cars, compared with 28,078 in the previous week. Its last week's loadings were 18½ per cent under 1931, compared with a recession of about 19½ per cent in the preceding week.

Other reports for last week were awaited with interest, for continuance of the recent improvement in the volume of freight well into October would be contrary to the usual seasonal trend, and would be construed favorably.

A better tone in the dollar in the foreign exchange market was widely described as encouraging. Brokers with foreign connections reported that the selling of American securities for foreign account seemed to be subsiding, and some houses actually had an excess of buying orders, although the business appeared to be small.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market failed to muster any great amount of rallying enthusiasm today and prices generally were highly irregular.

While many investors and traders were somewhat encouraged by further moderate improvement in certain lines of business and industry there was an inclination to wait for more definite indications that the upturn would hold through the winter.

Although freight car loadings were showing a more than seasonal gain, it was recognized they were still far below their last year's figures. The dissipation of any nearreceivership threat for the Nickel Plate aided the obligations of this company, but many other lowpriced carrier liens were still being subjected to pressure.

High grade maturities of all categories maintained a fairly steady position, most of them following a narrow price range.

Rail loans that showed little resistance to selling flurries included some of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Pennsylvania. Some of the Nickel Plate loans recovered around half a point at one time. Burlington 4s advanced more than a point and Santa Fe general 4s were slightly higher.

There were few signs of life in the utilities and industrials. American Telephones were a trifle mixed as were International Telephones. Western Unions developed weakness. U. S. Rubber 5s and Texas Corp. 5s lost a point or more.

Australian bonds were again in supply at losses of more than a point in some instances. British 5½s showed signs of firmness while the Germans were rather easy. Some of the Japanese loans improved.

The United States Government list failed to indicate any definite trend, fractional gains and losses being about evenly divided.

DIVIDENDS

Outlet Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Loew's Boston Theaters Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct.10	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .65¼	$ .68⅝	$ .67
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.41⅞	.43	.54⅛
Oats, No 2 white	.26⅝	.28	.33½
Flour	3.80	4.05	4.30
Pork, family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	17.25	18.25	20.50
Lard	.0	.0	.5
Cotton, mid up	.0665	.0710	.0590
Zinc	.0310	.0325	.0350
Iron	13.86	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2400	.2450	.2225
Rubber	.03⅜	.03⅜	.0500
Sugar	.0415	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0300	.0290	.0400
Print cloth	.03	.03	.0275

COTTON MARKET LOWER

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—An opening advance in cotton today on unfavorable weather reports and—steady Liverpool cables was followed by reactions under scattered southern and local selling prompted by reactions in the stock market. December contracts after selling up to 6.66 at the start eased to 6.51 and active months showed net losses of about 2 to 3 points during mid-afternoon.

BELL TELEPHONE TO BUILD

PITTSBURGH Penna., Oct. 10 Bell Telephone Company shortly will begin construction of a new three-story addition to one of its exchange buildings here, costing $180,000, installation of dial equipment costing $970,000 and replacements of present telephones with dial instruments in homes and business houses at outlay of $150,000. The new system is expected to be in operation by December, 1934.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 10 Last	Oct. 8 Last
3⅛	⅞		Adams Express	1100	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
30⅝	12	2	Adams Mills	400	15	14½	14½	13½
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	600	8½	8½	8½	8½
62½	30⅛	3	Air Reduction	2400	53	51	51	52¾
3⅜	⅜		Airway Elec App	100	2½	2½	2½	1½
16⅝	7¾	.50	*Alaska-Juneau	1500	11⅜	10	10¾	10
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1300	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8¼	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	3	2¾	2¾	3
7¾	¾		Alleghany pf xw	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
8	⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3¼
15	5¼		Alleghany Steel	20	9	9	9	9
88¼	42½	6f	Allied Chem	7400	74½	69¼	70½	72¾
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	1100	8⅜	7½	7½	8
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	100	9	9	9	9
2⅛	¼		Amal Leather	100	1½	1½	1½	
11	5⅞		Amal Leather pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
15½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	14½	13	13	
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
2½	¼		Am Beet Sugar	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	11	11	11	11
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	72½	70½	70½	75
73⅞	29¾	4	Am Can	8100	49¾	45¾	46⅝	47⅞
17	3½		Am Car & Fdry	400	9	8	8	9¼
50	16		Am Car & F pf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	22½
26	7		Am Chain pf	100	11	11	11	11
37⅝	18	3f	Am Chicle	100	33	32¾	32¾	
26⅜	11		Am Com Alcohol	1200	19¾	19⅛	17⅜	20
15¾	2¾		Am European	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½
15	2		Am & For Pow	2700	7⅜	6	6⅛	7⅜
33	3¾	..	Am & For Uow 6	100	9½	9½	9½	12½
38½	1		Am & For Pow 7	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	14
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅝	7	7	10
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4½	4½	4⅜	
6¾	1		Am Hide & L	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	400	7⅝	7¼	7¼	8
12	2½		Am International	2300	6⅞	6	6	6¾
15¼	3⅝		Am Locomotive	100	8	8	8	8
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	10	31½	31½	31½	
9¼	4¼	1.60	Am Metal 6%	200	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
33	14	1½	Am News	10	24	24	24	
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	2100	9¼	7½	7½	9⅛
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	30½	29	29	31½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	300	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	21¼
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	31500	7⅝	6⅛	6¼	7¼
15½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1700	11	9⅝	9⅝	10½
29¼	13⅛		Am Safety Razor	400	19½	18	18	19½
25⅛	10		Am Shipbuilding	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
27¼	5⅝		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	32	31	31¼	
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	41	41	41	41
15⅞	3		Am Steel Fdries	700	7⅛	6⅛	6½	7⅜
36¾	20	2½f	Am Stores	100	32½	32½	32½	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	22¼	20½	20½	23
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	15100	105	99½	99⅞	103⅜
70	10½		Am Type F pf	20	17	17	17	17
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1100	22½	20	20	21¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	19	18	18	19½
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	400	6	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅞	15⅛		Am Woolen pf	300	28	25¾	25¾	28⅛
8	2		Am Writ Pap pf	50	2⅝	2½	2½	
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
193⅝	3		Anaconda Cop	4100	9½	7⅞	8	9½
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	10	8¾	8¾	10¼
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	70	67	70	71
15½	7		Archer Daniels	400	12½	12	12	12⅜
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	41	41	41	
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	⅞	¾	¾	
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	1200	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
3	⅜		Asphalt Prod Ind	100	2	2	2	2
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
36½	15½		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
94	71⅞		Atchison T&SF	5100	42⅝	35½	36	41⅛
46	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	21	18¼	18¼	20
21⅞	8½	1	Atl Refining	2100	14¼	13½	13½	14
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	67	66	66	
151¾	28¾	4f	Auburn Auto	7400	41¾	36⅜	37¼	39½
7⅛	1½		Aviation Corp Del	200	6⅜	6	6¼	6¼

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	700	5⅞	5	5⅛	5⅞
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	20	17	15	15	17½
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2400	12½	10¼	10½	11
40½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	15	13	13	13¾
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	10	80	80	80	80
35¾	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	22	18½	18½	22½
4½	½		Barker Bros	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1100	4	3⅞	4	4
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	400	14½	13¾	14	14⅜
95	70	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	70	70	70	
8¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	2600	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
62⅜	11⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59¼
18⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	3100	10⅜	8⅝	8⅞	10¼
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	400	11½	9½	9½	11½
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2400	18	15¼	16	17
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	1200	36	32¼	32¼	35½
10	3⅝		Blaw Knox	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	400	10⅜	9⅝	9⅜	10⅜
43¼	20	2	Borden	1500	26½	25	25⅜	25½
14⅞	3¼		Borg Warner	1200	8½	7¾	8	8⅛
19¾	4		Boston & Maine	300	9	8⅛	8⅛	
11¾	2¾		Briggs Mfg	700	5	4½	4½	5
50¼	11⅜		Brooklyn Man T	1100	19¼	18½	18½	18¾
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	74	74	74	
2⅛	½		Bruns Terminal	100	1	1	1	
3⅛	½		Budd Mfg	600	1⅞	1	1	1⅞
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	100	2½	2	2	2¼
8	2¼		Bullard	100	4	4	4	4
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
4⅜	1½		Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	6½
5⅞	1¼		Butterick	100	3½	3	3	
24⅜	7		Byers	3100	14⅜	12⅛	12¼	13⅞

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1000	11	9	9	11½
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9¼	2½	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	4½	4½	4½	..
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	4000	9	8	8	8¾
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	20100	14⅜	12⅞	13½	14¼
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	19½
9½	2⅛		Capital Admin	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	27000	42	36⅛	36¾	40
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	100	59½	57	57	
15	4⅜	50	Caterpillar Trac	14900	8½	6¾	8¾	8⅜
12⅝	1½		Celanese Corp	1800	6¾	6	6	6¾
3½	⅞		Celotex Co	100	1	1	1	
20⅛	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	900	16¼	16	16	17
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	12000	7¼	6¼	6¼	7⅛
20⅛	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	500	24	23	23	25
20¾	4	2	Chesapeake Corp	18000	12	10	10½	13⅛
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	27000	20⅛	17½	17¾	19¼
5	½		Chi & E Ill pf	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	9600	9⅝	8⅜	8¾	10
4½	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	8100	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	4200	3¼	3	3	3½
14½	2		Chi & N western	11800	6¾	6⅛	5⅞	6
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	1800	4½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	2800	6¾	5	5	6½
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	1700	9	8⅜	8⅞	9
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	8½	8½	8½	10⅛
12½	5		Chickasha Cot O	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	38000	14¼	12¼	12½	13¾
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11¾
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	55¼	55	55¼	
2⅛	¼		City Stores	150	⅞	⅞	⅞	
31½	11		Colgate-Palm-P	2100	14	13¼	13⅜	13½
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1800	84¼	83¼	83¼	83
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	100	5	5	5	5
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6	5½	5½	6¾
30	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	1000	15	15	15	
21	4¼	9	Columbia Gas	31000	13⅞	12	12	13
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70½	70½	70½	71
41⅞	12½	2	Columbian Carb	28000	27¾	24	24⅝	26¾
14⅞	3		Columbia Pic	400	19¾	19½	19½	16
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	1500	5	4	4	5½
70	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	800	72¼	72¼	72¼	72
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	30	19	19	19	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	13600	20⅛	19	19	20
99	98	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	2600	96	96	96	
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	9⅜	8¼	8¼	9
58	13⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	8000	3⅛	3	3	3½
60½	27⅜	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	800	44¾	42	42	44⅜
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	2600	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
11⅜	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	1500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	2800	55⅝	51⅝	51⅝	54¾
10⅞	4⅜	1	Consol Laundries	500	5½	5	5	5½
9	4		Consol Oil	2600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6½
1⅝	½		Consol Texaile	1500	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
8	2⅞		Cont Baking A	800	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
1⅜	½		Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	400	39	38¾	38¾	39
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	2700	30⅜	28½	28½	30
8½	3		Cont Dia Fibre	1500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
23¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1800	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15½
3¾	⅜		Cont Motors	12700	2¼	2	2	2¼
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	12000	5¼	5	5	5¼
55½	24¾	3	Corn Products	18000	46½	42⅝	43¼	45¾
7	1½		Coty	2700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
24	12½	2f	Cream of Wheat	1800	21⅞	20½	20½	22
7¼	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	2800	11	10½	10⅞	10½
25	19⅛	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1800	23	22	22	22½
26¼	6		Crucible Steel	100	13½	13½	13½	
49⅝	15		Crucible Steel pf	1000	27	26	26	28⅛
3½	½		Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
3⅝	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	29¼	28¾	28¾	
31	7		Curtis Publishing	1600	15½	14¼	14¼	16
66	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	4000	2⅛	2	2	2
11¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	3800	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	200	6	6	6	6½

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	800	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	2700	9	8⅞	8⅞	
96½	22	6	Del & Hudson	1900	57	54	54	58
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	28000	27½	22½	23	28
122	59	6	Detroit Edison	100	74	74	74	75¼
15	7		Devoe & Rey A	800	15	14⅛	15	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	4200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
26	20⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	800	26	25½	25½	25½
12¼	7¼	1	Dome Mines	1600	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10¾
18½	11¼	.50	Dominion Stores	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
18⅝	7⅛	.75	Douglas A	16000	12⅝	11	11	12½
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	200000	35⅜	32⅛	32¾	34½
105½	80¾	6	*Du Pont deb	500	102	101¾	101½	103
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	98	98	98	

—E—

87½	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	15000	49½	46	46	49½
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	1800	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
2	⅛		Eitingon Schild	400	⅞	¾	¾	
2	⅛		Eitingon S pf	100	7	7	7	
12½	2¼		Elec Auto-Lite	18000	17	14⅞	14⅝	16½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1
2½	½		Elec & Mus Ind	1400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
36½	15½		Elec Pow & Lt	21000	8¼	6⅝	6⅝	8
60	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1500	26½	26	26	26
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw &L 6% pf	100	21	21	21	26¼
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
25	4		Engineers Pub S	100	11	11	11	
19	12	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	15	15	15	
11¾	2		Erie RR	10	5⅞	5½	5¼	5⅜
15	⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	8	7	7	8

—F—

1⅜	1	..	Fairbanks pf	400	9	9	9	..
25	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	25	25	25	..
3⅝	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	2	2	2	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	400	4¼	4	4	4
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	15¼	14	14	15
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	12	11¾	12	12
68	65	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	59¾	59½	59½	59½
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	48¾	47	47	..
12	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	41200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	4600	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅜
2	⅛	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8¼	2	..	Follansbee B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	9	7⅞	7⅞	8½
22⅝	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	800	17¾	17½	17½	17⅞
7¼	1	..	Foundation	100	4	4	4	..
5⅛	1	..	Fox Film A	1600	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
26⅛	10	2	Freeport Texas	4700	20¼	17⅝	18⅜	20¼

—G—

⅜	⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2	2	2	2
17⅛	5¾	..	&amewell	100	13	13	13	12¼
5½	½		Gen Am Inv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2100	15½	13¾	14	15½
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	500	7½	7	7	7
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	13½	13½	13½	14
25¾	3¾		Gen Cable pf	17000	12	9	11	12
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	12100	15⅛	14⅜	14½	15
2	⅛	..	Gen Foods	2100	28¾	27½	27½	28
3⅜	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	1⅜	1½	1½	..
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	12	12	12	..
48⅛	28	3	Gen Mills	900	43½	41½	41½	43½
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	23800	13⅜	12	12	13¼
87¼	56¼	5*	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	76¾	76¾	78¾	
4	2¼	..	Gen Out Adv	400	3½	3	3½	3½
14	2½		Gen Print Ink	10	8	8	8	
7½	1		Gen Pub Service	500	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12
2¼	¼		Gen Realty	1800	1⅛	⅞	1	1⅛
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4800	15⅝	14¼	14¼	14¾
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	1000	67	67	67	68
3¾	⅞		Gimbel Bros	300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10⅜	3⅛		Glidden	800	6	5½	5½	5¾
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	4000	67	64	64	68
8	2¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	5	4¼	4½	4¼
9⅜	8¼	1.60	*Gold Dust	5100	16⅞	14⅜	15⅛	16⅜
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	3100	5½	4¾	4¾	5¼
35¼	7		Goodrich pf	1600	14¼	12¾	12¾	12½
9¾	5½		Goodyear	4700	15¼	11	12¼	14½
63½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	600	43	40	40	42½
33⅜	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	2100	20	19¼	19¾	20
45	1	..	Grahm Paige	1400	2¼	2	2	2¼
11⅝	2⅜	..	Granby	1200	6½	5½	5½	6
9¾	3½	..	Grand Union	400	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
17	6

CONDITION OF STEEL TRADE IS IMPROVED

Good Increase In Output of Pig Iron and Ingot Over Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Barometers which appeared last week showed the steel industry in a better condition during September than had been supposed at the time.

Pig iron production increased 15½ per cent in daily rate, while on the same basis steel ingot production improved 21½ per cent.

The average steel ingot rate of operations during the month was 17.34 per cent of capacity which figures about 2 points higher than the average of unofficial weekly estimates made during the month. In the case of both pig iron and finished steel these were the first gains since February.

One exceptionally large order is known to have been received by the leading maker last month, 54,000 tons of tin plate for a can maker. Inasmuch as production was greater last month and hence shipments, a hurdle was therefore set up for the incoming orders to exceed. Therefore many believe that the increase will not be larger than that for August when less than 4000 tons had been added to the order books.

Current Pace Higher

The current pace in the steel industry is 19 per cent of capacity, and it is predicted that a rate of 22 to 25 per cent of capacity will have been reached by the end of the month.

The road-building programs throughout the country will be more active during the winter than usual because of the employment which such undertakings provide.

Automobile production fell 16 per cent in September, according to preliminary estimates, and for the first nine months a decline by 45 per cent over the corresponding period of last year has taken place. However, the bringing out of new models should soon change the trend of motorcar output.

About a month ago the principal improvement in steel purchasing was on the part of miscellaneous consumers. More recently there have been signs of better business from the major consumers, of which the railroads are the latest recruits. Car building and repairing programs are being announced each week, and some rail business is developing in prospect, including one possible purchase of 40,000 tons.

About 30,000 tons of steel, mostly plates, will be required for the car repair programs recently announced. The Norfolk & Western has entered the market for 5000 tons of rails and 5000 kegs of spikes. The Chicago & Great Western has an inquiry out for 500 freight cars and possibly 10 locomotives.

The composite price of finished steel has advanced to the highest level of the year, yet advances in steel are by no means universal. Iron and steel scrap has developed a spell of weakness.

It is expected that the tin-plate producers will shortly announce a reduction of 50 cents a 100 pounds, which would bring the price down to $4.25 a box, compared with the existing quotation of $4.75.

Pig iron demand has been fairly quiet on the whole, but returns concerning September's iron business show it to have been the most active month in two years. The only large iron deal of the week was the purchase of 20,000 tons of basic pig iron by the Allegheny Steel Company, at the reported price of $14 a ton, a reduction of 50 cents from the supposed market quotation.

Pig Iron Imports Rise

Pig iron imports are increasing at a rapid rate, with the greatest inroads being made by Dutch pig iron. The efforts to introduce Japanese iron into this country have met with little response so far.

There has been a tendency to stiffen pig iron prices in the Buffalo district where competition with imported iron is not so keen.

No marked price changes took place among the nonferrous metals last week. Zinc has been persistently weak, though declines have been gradual. The price at the close of the week was 3.05c a pound East St. Louis.

The copper price declined the equivalent of a quarter cent a pound or to 5¾c. The official price here was unchanged at 6¼c, though secondhand metal was being offered by dealers at 5⅞c a pound for prompt payment and shipment. Lead was erratic.

Tin made a net decline of a half cent a pound over the week following a reduction by ⅝c the preceding week. It closed the period at 24 cents a pound, the lowest for several weeks.

Silver hovers around 27⅜c an ounce, and fluctuations day by day are very narrow.

Bright Spots On Business Horizon

THE bright spots on the business horizon continue to increase. Bank clearings the last week showed a large gain. Business failures in September show a big falling off. There is an upward trend in power output, carloadings and steel orders. Mail order stores tell of a sharp increase in sales, the candy business is experiencing a decided upturn, and textile mills are unusually busy.

Among specific instances of betterment is the pick-up shown by the five large plants of the du Pont Rayon Company and du Pont Cellophane Company at Old Hickory, N. C. Production has been increased substantially since early August, and plants are running at capacity. The Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company at Thompsonville, Conn., has put into effect full-time working schedules, starting today, affecting between 1800 and 2000 people. The A. & J. Stove plant and the Agricola furnace plant, two of the largest iron foundries in Alabama, have just inaugurated capacity schedules.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	88½	88½
Albany PWP 6s '48	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21½	20⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	16	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	14
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	86	86
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	87	87
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73½	73½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30¾	29
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	65
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93½	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105½	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102½
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93	92½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	72	72
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78½	76⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	76	75¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91½	91½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	92	92
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77½	77½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58½	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32	30
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47½	45
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73½	73
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89¾	89¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32	30
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47½	45
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	73½	73
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	89¾	89¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	48⅞	48⅞
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	74	74
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91¼	90¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	10
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103½	103⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	101
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56	56
Bur Cr N 5s '34	66	66
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73½	73
By Products Coke 5½s '45	40½	40½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89½	89¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88⅞	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89⅞	89⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88¾	88⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91	90⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95½	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95½	95
Can North 4½s '35	98⅛	98⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¼	71
Can Pacific 5s '54	86	85½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	86½	86½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	23¼	23
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72½	72½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	66	66
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	8¼	8¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	62¾	61½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅜	95⅜
Ches & Oo con 5s '39	103½	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	84¼	84¼
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	95	95
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89⅝
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10½	10
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	46	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25½	24
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	24	24
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18¾	16½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	65	65
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	33½	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	32½	31¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19¾	18
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	37	36½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96¾	96¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4½s '62	83¼	82
Childs Co 5s '43	31	30¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	39½	39½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93¾	93
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100¼	100
Clev Un Term 5s '73	76⅛	75¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	84½	84
Colo Industrial 5s '34	36⅛	36⅛
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	82½	80½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	93	93
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84⅛	83¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94	94
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas 5s '57	101	100⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	97½	97½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	85½	85½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	68½	68½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25½	24¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	95⅛	95⅛
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90⅜	90⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	40	40
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	16	15½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22	22
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	100¾	100⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	95¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86⅝	86⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102½	102⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	9¼	9¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	37½	37½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	26
Erie RR gen lien	50	50
Erie R gen 5s '75	27½	26
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	53⅛	53
Gal Hous & Hend 5s 33	68	68
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	66	65
Gen Mot Ass Corp 6s '37	102¾	102⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103⅛	103⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	66⅛	66
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3
Goodrich 6s '45	54	53¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¼	101¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	61	58¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	68	66
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	39	39
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51¾	50¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84	83¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅛	105⅛
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	57	57
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36¼	35
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40½	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100¾	100¾
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	40	40
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	80½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47	47
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8½	7¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	7⅞
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	47¼	46
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59	58½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	50	50
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	66	65½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	26	26
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6	6
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	42	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47	47
Int Paper 6s '55	17½	17½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	32¼	31⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	39	38
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35½	35
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	81	81
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100½	100¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	47	47
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40⅞	40⅞
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	62¼	62¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	52⅝	52⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	75	75
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85¾	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33½	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¾	103¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	57	57
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22	22
Metro Water 5½s '50	73⅜	73⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	95¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81	81
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '75	80¾	80¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	2½	2½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	48¾	48¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	71	71
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	22½	22½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76½	76
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	101	101
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	35	34
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16⅜	15¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26½	25½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	25½	25½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26½	26
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	26½	25⅝
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	16	14⅜
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	6½	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	89
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	79
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	72¼	72¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	88⅞	88
Nat Steel 5s	80	80
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅝	107
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87¼	86½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	66⅝	66⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	64⅛	64⅛
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	23	23
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50½	49½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	20½	20⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	35	35
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36	38
NY Edison 5s "C" '51	105½	105¼
NY Edison 5s '44	105¾	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	98½	97¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75	75
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	39¼	37½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100⅜	100⅜
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49	49
Norf & W div 4s '44	95	95
North Am Co 5s '61	84	84
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	85
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83¾	83¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79½	79
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Pub Ser 5s	97¼	97¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22	21
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	68	68
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92¾	92¾
Penn Railroad 4s E	73½	73½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64¼	64¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97¼	97¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81	81
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	90	90
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100⅜
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	108⅝	108½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	67½	67⅜
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88½	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95¾	94½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102¾	102
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	62	62
Phil & Read C&E 6s '49	50¼	50¼
Phil Railway 4s '37	22½	22½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	99
Pitts CC&StL 4s O	84	84
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56¼	55¾
Pitts Shen & Lake E	97½	97½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32¾	31
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	54	54
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¾	95¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102¾	102¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	62	62
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	82½	82½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	69	68½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	48½	48½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14	14
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	15
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	60	60
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	99½	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74¾	74
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91¾	91
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	95	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	61½	61½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	81	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	49¾	49¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¼	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49	48
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	65½	64½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27	25
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33	32½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅝	97½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	102	102
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	100
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	79	79
Texas Corp 5s '44	87½	86¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50	50
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	45¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	21¼
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102⅛	102⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87	87
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85¾	85¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	50½	49
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	66½	66½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74	74
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	20½	20
Vanadium 5s '41	100⅛	100
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	100⅛	100
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8	8
Walworth 6s '45	26	27¼
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	23	23
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	20	20
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	27½	27½
West Shore 4s 2361	75	75
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	62½	62
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33	33
Western Union col 5s '38	80⅛	80⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	85¼	85¼
Western Union 5s '60	66	65¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	62½	62½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68	68
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86¾	86¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	—Last— Oct10	Oct 8
3½s '47	101.21	101.18	101.18	101.17
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.18	102.18	102.19
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.17	103.18	103.19
US 3s '55	96.12	96.8	96.10	96.10
US 3½s '49	97.31	97.27	97.31	97.27
US 3¾s '43 March	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.31
US 3¾s '43 June	101	100.29	101	100.30
US 3¾s '47	100.22	100.20	100.22	100.22
US 3¾s '56	102.18	102.16	102.16	102.15
US 4s '54	104.21	104.18	104.21	104.18
US 4¼s '52	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.27

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19½	19½	
Adiatic Elec 7s '52	90½	90⅛	
Akershus Mon Sti 7s '55	47½	47	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51½	51½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	56	55½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56¼	56¼	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	56	55½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56¾	55½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	56⅛	56⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	56	55⅝	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	56¼	56¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55⅝	55⅝	
Australia 5½s '56	76	75	
Australia 5s '55	83½	83½	
Australia 5s '57	83½	83½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	48½	48½	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	91⅞	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48¼	48⅛	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99½	98½	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅞	100⅜	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105½	105¼	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37	37	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42½	42½	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49	48½	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	50⅞	50⅞	
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15¾	15¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '60	7	6½	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16¼	16¼	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20	20	
Bremen 7s '35	55½	55½	
Brisbane 5s '57	70	70	
Brisbane 5s '58	73	73	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32	31	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	32	32	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	50	50	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27	27	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15	15	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100	
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	88¼	88	
Canad (Dom) 5s '52	101¾	101⅜	
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	76⅞	76⅞	
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	13	12	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8¼	8¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8½	8	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	9⅛	9⅛	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8¼	8¼	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	7	7	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26½	26½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33½	33⅛	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	74	73⅝	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	78⅛	78⅛	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15	15	
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	78¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	89½	89½	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41¼	41¼	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77	77	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91	91	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	93½	93½	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	92	91	
Dresden 7s '45	52	51	
Duke Prices Power 6s '66	58	58	
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	74¼	74¼	
Finnish B 6½s '54	14¾	14¾	
Frankfort 6½s '53	37¼	37¼	
French (Rep) 7s '49	115½	115½	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120½	120	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	54¾	54½	
German 7s '49	69½	69½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	56⅞	56⅞	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52⅜	52⅜	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52¼	51⅞	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58½	58	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	44⅜	41	
Germ El Pow '53	52	52	
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	51	50¾	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	51¾	51½	
Hamburg 6s '46	42½	42½	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	52	52	
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	41	41	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	44	44	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92½	92½	
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97¼	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53½	53	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62½	62½	
Karstadt 6s "A'3	28¼	27¾	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	17	17	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	44½	44½	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	85½	85½	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	11⅞	11⅞	
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	23	23	
New South Wales 5s '57	81½	80½	
New South Wales 5s '58	81¾	80¼	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	46	46	
Norway (King) 5s '63	82¼	81¾	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82¼	82¼	
Norway (King) 6s '43	88⅞	87¾	
Norway (King) 6s '52	89¼	89¼	
Nuremberg 6s '52	37½	37½	
On tPow Svc 5½s '50	71⅝	71⅜	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52½	52½	
Ont Trans 5s	94	94	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	102	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	5¾	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6¼	6¼	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51¾	51¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58	57¾	
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10¾	10⅞	
Prussia 6½s '51	47⅞	47½	
Prussia 6s '52	47½	47½	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	93¾	93¾	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99⅞	99⅞	
Rhine Main 7s '50	55	55	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	52	50¾	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	40½	40	
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	39	39	
Rio G de Sul (State) 7s '66	10½	10½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	15	12½	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85½	85½	
Roumania 7s '59	38¼	38⅛	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	25	25	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56⅜	56¼	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	24½	24½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	20¼	19¾	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	54½	54½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	28½	28½	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40½	40½	
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	43¼	43¼	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	41½	41½	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	41½	41½	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94⅜	94⅜	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104½	104¼	
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	55	55	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38	37	
Ut K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105⅜	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	40	40	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s' 60	34¾	34¾	
Warsaw 7s '58	40	39⅞	
Westphalia El 6s '53	37¼	36¾	
Wurttemberg 7s '56	54	54	

GREECE ASKS REPAYMENT DELAY

ATHENS, Oct. 10—The Greek Government requested New York bankers to grant a further postponement of six months on the repayment of a loan of $7,500,000 granted for productive works.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS

MONTREAL, Oct. 10—Carloadings in Canada for week ended Oct. 1 totaled 51,813, a decrease of 102 cars compared with the previous week.

OIL COMPANIES' THIRD QUARTER EARNINGS HOLD

Should Parallel Closely the Improved Results of Second Quarter

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—While profit margins of integrated oil companies narrowed in the third quarter from the exceptional month of June, net will present a close parallel with the second quarter.

Due to the extraordinary movement in June in anticipation of excise taxes, July registered a sharp reduction in gasoline entering channels of consumption. In August there was a pickup, although still below June.

A declining tendency in gasoline prices became accentuated in the latter part of September, when drastic reductions were made over a wide area.

With crude oil posted prices holding during the quarter, profits were made in production department. As usual, pipeline operations were a source of profit, although traffic fell curtailment at refineries. The refining and marketing phases inclined to softness. Since products sold at lower prices while crude quotations were maintained, operating profits dwindled in September, with losses the last few weeks of the quarter.

As in the second quarter, income of some companies was helped by the purchase of their outstanding bonds, substantially under par. Oil companies in general, moreover, have cut expenses to the bone, and cash position has been improved by drastic curtailment in capital expenditures.

The recovery the second quarter is exemplified in the record of 12 companies. This group reported combined net of $12,635,107 after all deductions, against a net loss of of $2,966,044 the initial quarter and loss of $23,248,288 the second quarter of 1931. The last named period marked the collapse of prices occasioned by overproduction, particularly in East Texas field, which brought shutdowns under martial law.

Entering the last quarter, the industry found itself in less favorable position than in several months preceding. Efforts are being directed to balancing supply and demand so as to avert a price cut in crude and strengthen the products market. Despite current unsettlement, oil companies in general will present far better reports for this year than for 1931.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch....

NEW SIGNS FIND SLUMP IN RETREAT

(Continued from Page 1)

as 35 per cent in a few cases to the statement by many that, personnel now being at a minimum, any increase in volume must mean increased employment.

See Increase By Spring

"A number of answers indicated that recent additions had been made. In certain industries, such as textiles and shoes, many factories are now operating at near capacity. There are some indications that, with the increased buying power from contemplated increased wages of present employees, business volume may grow by spring to such proportions as will necessitate enlarged working forces in many industries.

"Ninety-five per cent of all those who replied answered 'yes' to the sixth question. In many cases, the better than seasonal volume of business was developed around Sept. 1 seemed the reason for the conviction."

Referring to replies of the group other than industrialists which were asked to express opinions on the present business situation and future possibilities, the statement said:

"With one exception these men expressed their unqualified belief that the corner had been turned and that, while a return to satisfactory conditions would be slow and accompanied by some unfavorable reactions, all evidences and indications were that the country could look ahead with confidence to lasting improvement."

The executives who replied to the questionnaire represent a wide range of basic activities, including automobiles, amusement, chemical, electrical equipment, food products, beverages, manufacturing, merchandising, metals and mining, oil, public utilities, railroads, shipping and tobacco.

Recovery Is Declared Definitely on Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10—Business recovery is definitely on the way, the turning point in economic conditions having begun in July, according to Mr. Alan H. Temple, statistician of the National City Bank of New York, who addressed the Philadelphia Association of Credit Men here last week.

"The July recovery, I believe," Mr. Temple said, "may be attributed to three potent factors: a return of confidence in the dollar, stoppage of gold withdrawals and a decrease in hoarding, and a very noticeable decline in bank failures. Since July 1 more than $170,000,000 in currency has been taken out of secret hiding places throughout the nation and placed in circulation. Banks, too, have approximately $450,000,000 additional reserves."

Reduction in federal expenditures have contributed enormously to the betterment of conditions, Mr. Temple said, while praising the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its aid to business.

Lumber Mills in South Busy on Large Orders

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10 (AP)—Lumber mills of the South are buzzing to meet the summer's flood of orders, which have increased approximately 60 per cent over last spring.

The Southern Pine Association, whose members operate lumber mills from Texas to Virginia, took note of the increase in orders during August and September over the low ebb of June and July. Mr. H. C. Berckes, secretary-manager, said it was learned from retail dealers that 20 per cent of the increase represented lumber going into actual construction work.

The remainder represented dealers replenishing their stocks, both because they were in need of lumber and because they considered the product had reached its bottom price in the spring.

Improvement in Steel Exceeds Expectations

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10 (AP) — Improvement in the steel industry exceeded all expectations in September and there are indications October also will record substantial gains, said the magazine Steel today.

The daily ingot rate in September was 37,502 tons, as determined by the American Iron & Steel Institute, the magazine said in its weekly survey. This indicated an operating rate of 17.3 per cent, an increase of 3 points or 21.5 per cent over August and the highest since May.

"While such major consumers of iron and steel as the automotive and building industries and the railroads are more active in the market the rise in production continues a very direct outcome of numerous small, well-diversified commitments.

"The tonnage order is the great exception, which not only is a promise of further improvement but also connotes that the markets have a broad base."

Pay Up for Double Shift

MARION, N. C., Oct. 10 (AP)—The wages of the more than 200 employees of the Marion Knitting Mill were increased by 5 per cent, effective today, it was announced here by Mr. W. W. K. Neal Sr., president of the company. The increase in wages was voluntary on the part of the company, the employees not having made a request for additional pay. The Marion Knitting Mill, which manufactures men's half hose, is now operating at capacity, both day and night.

Car Sales Up

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Retail deliveries of Dodge passenger cars for the week ended Oct. 1 were 3.9 per cent higher than in the preceding week, Mr. A. Vanderzee, general sales manager of the Dodge Motors Corporation, announced. Deliveries of Dodge trucks increased 29.9 per cent during the same period, he said.

Tennessee Mills Raise Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10—A climax to the seven weeks of steady upturn in east Tennessee was reached with posting of notices in Rockwood Mills of a wage increase, effective today. The wage increase for the hosiery mills' 600 employees averages from 10 to 12 per cent, and was made possible by improvement in the textile business in recent weeks. Many mills throughout east Tennessee are humming day and night. Other lines of business have felt the pick-up.

Increases Advertising

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, observing its seventy-third anniversary, has increased its October schedule of newspaper advertising to the largest total in several years, officials of the company announced.

Car Sales Increase

DETROIT, Oct. 10 (AP)—Graham-Paige Motors Corporation reported that retail sales by dealers for the week ended Oct. 1 showed a marked improvement, with a greater total than any week since June 25.

Freight Business Bulges

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad announced revenue cars loaded on the road, and cars received from connections from Oct. 1 to 7 totaled 26,753 compared with 20,583 in the same period last month.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10 (AP)—Employment in Iowa industries gained 2.7 per cent over August, the Iowa bureau of poor reports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Unfavorable dividend changes dropped from 26 and 75 in the two preceding weeks to 16 last week, Standard Statistics Company announced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Passenger planes carried 9840 passengers in September for a gain of nearly 40 per cent over the same month in 1931, American Airways reports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corporation reported that residential permits in the 37 eastern states increased $2,000,000 in September to a total of $22,803,900.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two expansions—construction of a $970,000 three-story addition to one of its exchange buildings and replacement of manual with dial telephones—will be started soon here by the Bell Telephone Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Weekly bank clearings increased $8,400,000 last week to $191,000,000.

Parties Entering Close of Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

the farmers are not so much against him as portrayed. Republican observers are therefore discounting some of the reputed farm hostility. They are much more hopeful. But they recognize there is a great deal of work to be done yet to get the farmers to remain Republican.

East Loyal to Tariff

"I am as sure that New York, New England and Pennsylvania will vote Republican as I am that Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi will vote Democratic," said one of the best political authorities in the country in checking over the outlook here.

"The East is better educated on the tariff than the West. The easterner, both the manufacturer and the employee, is already convinced that Republican tariff policy means more prosperity than a lower tariff under Democratic auspices. It is true that there are free traders in the East and a growing body of importers who would like free trade. But the bulk of sentiment in the East appears to be for Mr. Hoover, largely on the tariff and partly as against what it regards as Governor Roosevelt's radicalism.

"In the West it is different. The Republican Party is handicapped there by having tried unsuccessfully to give farm relief. The Farm Board has been a target to shoot at. Agriculture in the past few years has suffered more from the deflation than any other industry.

"Radical agitation among the farmers in the middle West is nothing new. There have been Populists, Nonpartisan Leaguers, etc., before this period. But the demands for a panacea have been emphasized at this time by the farmers' distress. Consequently, there has been an exceptional amount of agitation this year, which has reacted against the Administration in power.

Protection of Home Market

"The Republicans will meet this with the story of what the Republican tariff is doing for the farmers in protecting their home market from a flood of food produced in other countries at lower costs.

"Mr. Hoover will offer no new panaceas. He said that in his Iowa address. But he is likely to elaborate on the features of agricultural aid he marked out there. His declaration for dropping the stabilization end of the Farm Board should check some of the criticism.

"The Republicans will throw in extra speakers into the middle and far West. Farmers seem more ready to listen, but as yet none too ready. September was a bad month. Yet the farmer is the most misrepresented of all Americans. It is plain from the events of the past week that he is not as much against President Hoover as appeared from the agitation."

SMALL 'COLLEGIANS' SHOW THEIR WARES

Tiny "collegians" at the North Bennet Street Industrial School's Baby College are to "show off" before college girls from today through Friday, when members of the Wellesley College class in education, under Prof. Arthur O. Norton, will attend the play school of habit training. This school, established for North End children between the ages of two and five, is located at 39 Bennet Street.

The activities of the children have been shown in Pathe Films throughout the United States in two "shorts" during the present year. The children were seen handling real carpenter tools with safety and precision and washing dishes and doll clothes. Miss Grace M. Caldwell is director and "dean" of the Baby College. Visitors are welcomed at the school.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

Lithographs by Mr. I. Iven Rose make up one of the exhibitions now on view at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street. The prints, because of their intense subject matter, make a deep impression upon the onlooker who may not be accustomed to such dramatic use of the lithographic medium.

Mr. Rose does not draw freely, but calculates each move of the pencil. His figures are stylized, built up out of just so many graded planes. There are few details, yet the illusion seems to be fairly complete. Mr. Rose is one of a number of young lithographers who realize that theirs is a medium with qualities and demands of its own. The velvety tonal quality and the ingenious drawing make the prints interesting intrinsically, aside from their dramatic value. There are Negro subjects, exhibiting the continuing interest of artists in the pageantry of a racial ritual.

There is besides a series of prints in which dolls are the subjects. Mr. Rose has depicted them appealingly. It is refreshing to see playful pictorialization contrasting the ponderous characters on the wall opposite.

Pencil sketches by Mr. John Pratt Whitman are to be seen in the adjoining gallery. Informal renderings of scenery of New Hampshire play upon the theme of mountains, streams, clouds, hemlocks, poplars. The pencil is an able recorder, lending itself to the brusque and the tenuous, to mere suggestions of form and to total visual effect. Mr. Whitman changes the line as the subject requires, individualizing each detail—a bough, a clump, a mountain crest—as it comes. His attitude is detached; he conveys no personal trait. He is a faithful recorder of the grandeur of the outdoors.

D. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Melody Maids.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 New England Community Singing Club.
8:15 Mansfield Singers.
8:30 NBC, Republican Committee; Strickland Gillilan.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Winston Sharples' Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Batter Up"; sketch.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Clyde McCoy's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Keene's Hill Bullies.
5:15 Betty Brooks, songs.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circ.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Democratic Committee: Mrs. Charles H. Sabin.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States.
10:00 NBC, National Forum: "World Disarmament—Its Significance and the Developments of the Latest Discussions," Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State.
10:30 NBC, "Dance Miniature."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Anniversary Sale program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Brevities.
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Maseland Musical Entertainment.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 Republican State Committee talk.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Singin' Sam, baritone.
8:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Mysteries in Paris."
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, "Romance" program.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Portraits of Washington," Mr. A. J. Philpott, from Boston Public Library.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:00 Yankee Network interview.
9:15 "Hill Billy George."
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloist.
11:00 a. m.—Recorded selections.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels: Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republicann National Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Y. M. C. A. Founder's Anniversary.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.
4:25 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

DR. KNAPP NEW HEAD OF TEXAS INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala. — Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and well-known southern educator, has resigned to accept the presidency of Texas Technological Institute at Lubbock, Texas, effective Sept. 1.

CHILE'S DEFICIT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 10 (AP)—Chile's deficit for this fiscal year is officially estimated at 155,808,000 pesos (about $9,348,480), exclusive of the foreign debt, payments on which have been suspended.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. 8-13, Fitchburg, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Warm, sunny rooms with running water; nearly opposite The Mother Church; transient or permanent; reasonable; garage. Tel. Comm. 9162. BLACK.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Local Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Rime-O-Grams No. 40

Published: Sept. 12
Composers
ANSWERS

1.
He composed music grand
Round a "legend of gold";
Three maidens, a dwarf,
And a Norse hero bold.
(Wagner)

2.
His soul in his fingers,
His reddish hair waving;
For final encore
His "Minuet" saving.
(Paderewski)

3.
Southern songs that delight
Were composed years ago
By one who remembered
"Old Massa" and "Joe."
(Stephen C. Foster)

4.
Operas charming
By two Englishmen.
Are loved as much now
As they were "way back when."
(Gilbert and Sullivan)

5.
His music reveals
The sparkle of fountains,
The garden, the forest,
His New England mountains.
(MacDowell)

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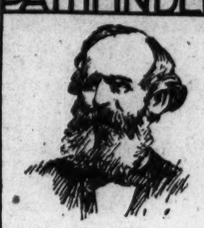

Cyrus W. Field
1819—1892

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Stockbridge, Mass. Of four brothers, all of whom achieved distinction in different endeavors, he was the only one who had no college education.

The linking of the continents of the earth by undersea cables opens up a story of tremendous perseverance and the overcoming of great odds. Short cables under rivers had been successfully laid and operated, and even the English Channel had been spanned in 1852, —75 miles of cable connecting Dover and Ostend. (This cable contained but six wires.)

In 1856, Mr. Field organized the Atlantic Telegraph Co. His several attempts to span the Atlantic met with many discouragements over a period of ten years, before he met with success. His most disheartening setback was in 1865, when, after laying 1065 miles of cable from the S. S. Great Eastern, the cable broke.

The following year the Great Eastern, carrying a lighter but stronger cable, was successful, so 1866 marks the year when the Old World and the New were joined by the Atlantic cable.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 52

Old World Countries

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Rugged and barren
Is this reindeer land,
By vast tundra covered,
By midnight sun scanned

2.
You might buy a shawl
If visiting here;
We'd consider a rug
A real souvenir.

3.
Philosophers, poets,
And orators bold
Its heroes have lauded,
Its glories extolled.

4.
Here are linen and peat,
Potatoes and lace,
And quaint jaunting carts
All over the place.

5.
Multitudes mighty
As "mother" address her,
But an island far off
Is the legal possessor.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 52."

In Lighter Vein

Captain Shrdlu

The ship of state is going fastrdlu
There is no captain at the mast. . . .
—*New York Times.*

The captain was probably etaoin.
—*Boston Globe.*

And, anyhow, the captain's place is on the bridge. Did you look for him there, or the qwertyuiop deck? —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*, quoted by *Literary Digest.*

Strange

A certain justice of the peace who was not overalert recalled a witness. "My man," he said, sternly, "you may yet find yourself committed for perjury. Only a few moments ago you told the court that you had only one brother, but your sister has sworn that she has two. Now, out with the truth."—*Tit-Bits.*

Wouldn't Be Counted!

"And how many pigs have you, Mr. O'Reilly?"

"Bedad, an' its wishin' I am I could be tellin' ye. I've counted iv'ry one o' them except a frisky little spalpeen that just runs round an' won't be counted!" — *Nottingham Post.*

Seeking Variety

"I think," said the mild-mannered man, "that I will go into politics."

"Ambitious?"

"No. I'm tired of being told my faults by candid friends whom I really esteem. I'd like to read about them in the newspaper for a change.—*Washington Star.*

Der Lustige Sachse, Leipzig
"Oh, dear! I have put the salad in mistress's hat and she is out with the vegetable dish on her head."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IN ALL debates, let Truth be thy aim, not Victory, or an unjust Interest; and endeavor to gain, rather than to expose thy antagonist.
—WILLIAM PENN

Brevities

Punch: By frantically waving a ukulele which attracted the attention of a tug, a man in a motorboat saved himself from a perilous position on the Nore Sands. We always felt that ultimately a use would be found for these things.

Detroit News: With crude rubber prices down to 3 cents a pound, the search for a cheap substitute for rubber substitutes comes to a happy conclusion.

Boston Herald: Every anarchist, remarks Benito Mussolini, is a baffled dictator. So, oftentimes, is the chap who is trying out a new stenographer.

Arkansas Gazette: A suggestion for hot weather reading—a German explorer has just brought out a 20-volume work on an antarctic expedition.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Last night the Boss was reading a newspaper—
And all of a sudden he said—"Hey, Mom! Listen to this—"
And he read her something about a "pet show" that is to be held somewhere soon—
"I'm going to take Snubs and Sponge!" he exclaimed. "Maybe they will win a prize"—
Now what do you know about that?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by a Staff Artist

'Jimmy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

A RATHER distinguished-looking man with a large flower in his buttonhole sailed recently on a steamer bound for Italy to see again his mother, whom he had not seen for 30 years, 25 of which had been spent behind prison walls for a tragedy which occurred while he was under the influence of liquor. The flower in his buttonhole was one from his celebrated flower garden in Charlestown.

This man was pardoned recently by Governor Ely, and it is not exaggerating his case now to say that he was one of the most unusual prisoners ever in Charlestown. By his ability and willingness to work, trying to make amends for his misdoing, he has saved the State of Massachusetts thousands of dollars. He was a gardener, a stone mason, a worker in cement, steamfitter, etc., but what endeared him in the hearts of all at Charlestown was his love for flowers and his ability to make them grow.

This man, best known as "Jimmy," was for many years chief gardener at the Charlestown prison, and his flower beds were a source of joy to all around the institution, and the officers, from the warden to the last man, wished Jimmy Godspeed when Governor Ely signed his pardon and the big gate opened for him for the last time.

Jimmy was asked to give his views on the prohibition question and also on repeal. It would be interesting if everyone might have heard his reply. He said:

"They tell me when you take away a man's right to drink what he wants to drink, you interfere with his rights, which are freedom, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I answer them and say: Did the law giving me the right to drink, give me liberty, freedom and happiness? If all these years in prison mean liberty, freedom and happiness, then it gave me just that."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Falcon (M. N.)—Here is a tricky one. The *l* is preferably silent, and the *a* is sounded as *au* in haul, *fau'-k'n.*

Envelope, envelop (J. T.)—The first is preferred when one is referring to that which envelops, an inclosing cover (for a letter). The word is pronounced with accent on the first syllable, *en'-veh-lope* (first *e* as in get, second clipped as in novel, *o* as in old). "Envelop" (accented on the second syllable) is also applied to the case for a letter, but this spelling is second choice, possibly to avoid confusion with the verb.

The verb "envelop" is accented on the second syllable, *en-vel'-up* (each *e* short, *u* as in circus).

"Aye" in the poem "Satisfied," by Mary Baker Eddy, "Poems," page 79 (several inquiries)—The word appears in the line: "Aye, darkling sense, arise, go hence!" The word here is an adverbial particle expressing assent, used much as "yes" or "yea." It is pronounced as long *i* in ice. (This has been confirmed by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

For the Scrapbook

German Proverbs

The ass is not learned though he be loaded with books.

Begin in time to finish without hurry.

Good counsel is better than a great army.

The cats that drive away mice are as good as those that catch them.

Better a feather in the hand than a bird in the air.

If you are an anvil be patient; if you are a hammer strike hard.

Who deceives me once wrongs me, who deceives me twice serves me right.

Birds of a prey do not sing.

Charity gives itself rich, covetousness hoards itself poor.

Cheerful company shortens the miles.

Yielding stays war.

Wrangle about an egg and let the hens fly away.

The work praises the workman.

No one is so wise that he cannot become wiser.

He who brings is welcome.

A man warned is half saved.

A wagon though drawn by oxen still moves onward.

Truth gives a short answer, but lies go round about.

It is better to turn back than to go astray.

He that always thinks it is too soon is sure to come too late.

The wise man's tongue is a shield, not a sword.

He who takes no care of little things will have no care of great ones.

Speak little with others, much with thyself.

One must not take his cares to bed with him.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Two Kinds of Treaties

"THE sanctity of treaties" has become a diplomatic catchword. The whole world condemned the unfortunate phrase, "a scrap of paper," as applied to treaties; and it is generally acknowledged that international relations would be desperately uncertain, and intolerably arbitrary, if the nations claimed the right to repudiate their promises whenever they pleased. If we are to have any confidence in each other, it must be understood that documents signed and sealed must be observed.

Yet against a somewhat exaggerated conception of the sanctity of treaties it is properly urged that no treaty can be regarded as "eternal." Treaties, like laws, are subject to change. The circumstances in which they were made, and the conditions they were meant to regulate, inevitably alter, and it should be possible to bring them into consonance with present facts and new needs. Otherwise, there will be terrible discrepancies between theory and actuality.

Treaties, to a certain extent, must govern the conduct of countries; but countries must still be allowed to govern treaties. In a world of flux the attempt to stereotype things undertakes the impossible.

Yet, for working purposes, we must regard treaties as stable, and alter them only when it can be successfully shown that they are obsolete. But they should not be altered unilaterally; they should be altered by common consent. They must be respected, but their so-called sanctity is merely relative.

A confusion, however, has arisen because sufficient distinction has not been made between two totally different kinds of treaties. There is the treaty which is negotiated on a footing of equality and embodies the freely consented pledges of the signatories. Obviously, it would be a breach of faith to act in contradiction to the terms of such a treaty, and the whole basis of international life would be shattered. It should nevertheless be observed that this kind of treaty usually contains a time limit, or a provision for its own repudiation in certain conditions. With this reservation, the parties rightly expect that it will be scrupulously executed.

But there is another kind of treaty which, as sensible men recognize, will be observed only as long as those who imposed it can continue to enforce it. This is the dictated treaty, which is discussed by only one set of signatories, and signed by the other signatories at the point of a pistol. The Versailles Treaty is of this character. It was not negotiated with Germany. It was presented to Germany after a military defeat, when the country was not in a position to resist it. Germany protested, but its protests were unheeded.

According to the prevalent conception of international relations, such a course was justifiable. There is no necessity to criticize the peace-makers of Versailles. They solved the problems that were presented to them to the best of their ability; and they considered themselves entitled to place restrictions on Germany which Germany had no alternative but to accept.

It will be seen that, whether the Versailles treaty is good or bad, it differs in its essence from the bilaterally negotiated treaties of equals. Its acceptance and its fulfillment depend purely on superior strength. That strength is not necessarily a direct exercise of military or even economic force. The weight of opinion, of custom, of diplomatic processes, may well suffice to maintain for some time a treaty which has once entered into operation. But it is futile to suppose that a unilateral treaty will be respected when the country on which it is imposed is strong enough to repudiate it.

That is the situation in Europe now. We may deprecate various aspects of Germany's resolve to shake off the fetters of the Versailles treaty. We may wish that Germany were less aggressive, and that the allies were less adamant. But we cannot reasonably express surprise nor can we readily apportion blame. It is in the natural order of things that the Versailles Treaty should be resisted in so far as it places disabilities on Germany that are not placed on other nations.

What we can do, having regard to the distinction between the two kinds of treaties, is to counsel and help toward the friendly revision of the Versailles document, and so to convert it from an imposed treaty to a consented treaty.

A Self-Liquidating Bridge

AGREEMENT of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help finance the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River near New Orleans assures the early beginning of this $13,000,000 project which is, in every sense, self-liquidating. The corporation will bid for bonds of the State of Louisiana and the New Orleans Public Belt Railroad Commission, which are ultimately to be paid off with gasoline tax revenues and railroad trackage rentals.

Immediate benefits of the project will be widely distributed. It means a steady job twenty-five months or more not only for 1000 workers on the site but for about 3000 men in mines, quarries, mills, shops and wherever the materials and equipment are obtained. One may imagine the stimulus to employment from such orders as these for the bridge: 62,000 tons of structural and reinforcing steel; 215,000 cubic yards of concrete; 4,000,000 feet of timber for floors, and 1,200,000 lineal feet of timber pilings.

But what this bridge, the first across the Mississippi River south of Vicksburg, Miss., means as an immediate aid to employment is secondary to the benefits from the completed project. The need for such a link has been so apparent that a railroad considered financing the undertaking single-handedly forty years ago. The Public Belt line was planning it three years ago, at which time the New Orleans Association of Commerce listed this as a $20,000,000 project. The latter figure may have been too high, but present economic conditions evidently make possible an enormous saving in the total cost. Eliminating the delay of ferrying, as it will, the bridge would be worth building even if it provided only for railway traffic. But it will open the way in and out of New Orleans for motorists on the transcontinental Old Spanish Trail, one of the most heavily traveled highways in the South.

Thus, though this crossing will be about nine miles upstream from the main business district of New Orleans—at a point where rights-of way for approaches were easier to obtain—the city and State can well afford to pay in the way agreed upon for the advantages gained.

What Will Japan Do?

IT WAS perhaps natural that the first reaction to the Lytton report in Japan should be unfavorable. The military are in control in the land of the cherry blossom. No voice that would venture a contrary view from those which find favor in official circles can be heard. And these have set sail upon a new sea of irresponsibility to world opinion with an unquenchable faith in their own destiny as their only chart. At the moment they have taken the nation along with them until it is almost as regimented as the army.

But, by this time the Lytton report has been published throughout Japan, where the people are almost as "newspaper conscious" as are Americans. The ten-point formula offered by the League commissioners may be regarded as a seed. Being a seed, and, what is more important, a seed all compact of fact, it will fertilize in Japanese thought, and one day will yield its harvest of understanding. Then the voices that are now stilled will be raised again in the interest of conciliation. Patience is required until that fruitful work can be accomplished.

Meanwhile the military will doubtless push forward with the upbuilding of the new state of Manchukuo. That it cannot last is the verdict of all returning travelers. Civilians like Count Yasuya Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, are also reputed to have been of this opinion when the suggestion that a separate state might be created came to them originally.

Manchukuo is built upon sand, like those Cossack regimes which the Japanese created on Siberian soil, during the intervention after the war. When the fissures begin to show, and the people in Japan become restless over the amount of money which they will be called upon to raise in order to shore up the crumbling Manchukuo edifice, then the seed of the Lytton report will be ready for harvest.

It is up to the other powers to show their faith in the Lytton policy not only by supporting it in concert among themselves but by going halfway to meet Japan when she shows a disposition to embrace it.

The Work of the R. F. C.

IN THE newspapers last Saturday was printed the report of the August loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In the few papers which were able to give the necessary space to the publication of this report in full, it occupied two and a half pages of type. The amounts of the loans made varied from $3.16 to a small bank in Nebraska, and which was probably purely a technical credit, to more than $4,000,000 lent to the Wabash Railway.

The banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations were scattered all over the face of the United States, and roughly speaking 90 per cent of the loans were made to organizations of this sort in comparatively small towns. They immediately put it within the possibilities of such organizations to furnish needed credit for local commercial and industrial loans.

A study of the concerns assisted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation quiets in the mind of any intelligent student the doubt as to whether the operations of this corporation are advantageous to that individual whom Governor Roosevelt describes as the "forgotten man." The corporations assisted are in the main of the kind that come into intimate touch with the small business man, the home owner, the professional man in need of temporary financial accommodation. More than $7,000,000 was used in aiding in the reorganization or liquidation of closed banks, which means the repayment to depositors of at least a considerable share of the money tied up in such institutions; $12,000,000 went to building and loan associations, and $2,000,000 to mortgage loan companies, both of these being institutions which deal wholly with the lesser type of business man.

The charge that Wall Street is being especially aided seems to be answered by the fact that there were no borrowers among New York City bank and trust companies. If the advances to railroad corporations meet with criticism, it may justly be said that they assist in the maintenance of employment by these corporations and therefore contribute to the general welfare.

Unquestionably the fullest success of this endeavor to meet through a government agency the pressing needs of financial and fiduciary organizations in the United States is handicapped by the insistence of a Democratic official that a clause in the enabling act, inserted by Democratic votes, and providing for full publicity, is mandatory, and must be observed. The Administration strongly opposes this view. Among the managers of great financial institutions there is a dislike to being identified as having received Government aid. Some hold that public knowledge of this fact would injure their organizations more than the financial assistance would benefit them. This Democratic contribution to the law, and its observance, has unquestionably materially lessened its usefulness to the financial community.

One cannot study this report without new and fuller recognition of the fact that the Hoover program for combating the depression is operating, is having its nation-wide influence on business conditions, and that if permitted to proceed uninterrupted by political changes will inevitably in time bring order qut of the existing financial chaos.

Youth's Wider View

MORE than a beautiful building wherein foreign students may be entertained, Chicago's new International House, the fourth gift of its kind by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., is indicative of a trend in the scholastic field which is becoming more important.

Long and notable has been the service performed by the Cité Université in Paris as a center where students from the far ends of the globe come into contact with one another for an interchange of opinions and experiences. The facilities of such a center are not restricted to those of ample means, evidence of which is found in hostels where board and lodging is only $15 a month.

In all parts of the world the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have established international branches by which visitors and native students are brought together for interchange of ideas. Such organizations as "The Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students," "The Academic Foreign Bureau" of Hamburg, Germany, "The Institute of International Education," "The American International College," "The Italian University Organization" and numerous similar societies are helping students the world over to form friendly relations.

Then, of course, there is the well-established movement in the line of traveling scholarships, student exchanges and other like organizations. Societies have been formed in some countries for the purpose of meeting, welcoming and entertaining student visitors. The practice is now being carried on even among boys from elementary schools—and successfully, too. Indeed, much might be written on this ever-growing movement among students whose every step is toward international fraternity and good feeling.

Despite wars, tariff barriers, international complications which may arise, there is among the brotherhood of students who enjoy one another's hospitality a mounting good will, a reaching out of "hands across the sea." With the growth of cultural relations between nations, this reciprocity will continue to increase. Indeed, this is one of the more effective means through which a true internationality of feeling may be obtained.

It is the youth of the world who have most to gain from true internationalism. Through their innumerable societies and institutions there should result among scholars a unity of feeling which will reach out and imbue other citizens of the nations with this broader outlook—an outlook which must be a fundamental factor in dissolving international strife and misunderstanding.

Fifty Cows and Orpheus

THERE is that about a cow which savors so little of the "savage breast," concerning which Congreve said "music hath charms to soothe," that application of the poet's phrase seems somewhat less than fitting. Multiply the placid ruminant, however, by fifty and have them careering wildly up and down a meadow a lady needs to cross—that again is something different.

Scene One discloses a woman in rural England taking the short cut home after an afternoon spent with the vicar's wife and naturally eager to get home before dark. She has one foot on the stile. Hesitates. Who wouldn't? Fifty bounding bovines, even though their cavorting be in playful mood, present in such a case two horns of a dilemma. To retreat, retrace her steps, means a long detour, which to traverse in the darkness is not particularly alluring. Or, the next time they pass, presto, scramble hastily over the stile and run very fast, trusting to reach safe haven on the other side of the field before the herd reaches that spot on its tumultuous, circumvolant course.

Scene Two touches a dramatic high point. The heroine, so she writes to the London Observer, is discovered singing—still discreetly remaining this side of the fence. Gradually the stampede stops. Drawn by the unusual sound, the careering cows cease pawing the earth to gaze with limpid eyes at the singer and listen to her dulcet notes.

"I proceeded across the field, singing all the time, with the cows following me until I closed the gate on the opposite side of the field," writes this feminine modern Orpheus. "As I turned in the lane I saw them still standing and gazing after me."

No common song was it that charmed these cows, such as, for instance, "Won't You Wait Till the Cows Come Home?" Instead, Charpentier's lovely aria, "Depuis le Jour," was what the lady sang. Being a woman of discernment as well as of fine accomplishment, she probably recognized them as Guernsey cattle and, therefore, naturally understanding French.

Editorial Notes

Multiworded department and bureau designations in Russia are being shortened by using only first syllables and running them together. Thus, "Moscow Province Railroad, Highway and River Transport," becomes "Mosobljeldorshosporttransport." The words resulting from such contractions are described as being "as long as ropes," but the comparison seems not to end there, since their pronunciation must present a knotty problem.

Those adults who, in registering at the Los Angeles headquarters of the University of California extension division, tendered hoarded $5 gold pieces and large-size currency in payment for the course in "Money and Banking" seem now to have learned one of the first lessons.

Members of the Ohio Wesleyan football team must, at the command of the coach, eat spinach every day. The coach evidently thinks that a football player should have plenty of grit.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Americans Pay; Scots Profit—Limiting Motorcar Speed

A USEFUL contribution to discussion of the promised increase of employment in the United States should prohibition be abolished is furnished by the Glasgow Weekly Herald, the first page of one edition of which lies before me at the present moment. Glasgow, being a great center for the distillation of Scotch whisky, is highly excited over the possibility of reopening the American market. According to the Herald, a secret service has been established by the leading distillers in Scotland to make preparation for a big whisky selling campaign in the United States. "Many firms have already completed their arrangements, as a result of which they can flood America with their products as soon as the wet signal is given."

I shall be interested to see who shall give this signal. Will it be Mr. du Pont, or Mrs. Sabin, who have been protesting that the destruction of prohibition would make for true temperance, or will it be the sanguine Colonel Ruppert, who can see nothing but beer profiting by the victory of the wet cause? A director of one of the distillery companies is quoted as saying that they are "confident that prohibition is about to get a knock-out blow. . . . If America goes wet it is reckoned that the annual turnover of distilleries in this country will be increased by over £2,000,000 per annum." Another prominent figure in the distilling industry said that the end of prohibition "would provide employment for thousands of workers in the distilling, agriculture, cooperage, transportation and building trades."

Don't make the mistake of thinking that this employment is to be given to Americans. They are to drink the whisky. The Scotch are to get the jobs and the money. Perhaps this purely Caledonian view of the situation may be recommended to Governor Roosevelt for inclusion in his next speech promising new prosperity to the United States by the revival of the whisky business.

* * *

Anything affecting the automobile touches closely the interests of some millions of people in the United States. Anything having to do with the railroads affects more or less the interests of the innumerable holders of life insurance, as well as individual investors in railroad securities. Accordingly an article in the Atlantic Monthly under the rather colloquial title of "The Nut That Holds the Wheel," may well be discussed as suggesting certain possibilities springing from speed regulation which the writer himself ignored. He devotes himself mainly to the effect of high speed as a menace to human life. By statistics he demonstrates that "while it may not be wholly accurate to say that speed causes accidents, no one can deny that high speed makes an accident a great deal more deadly."

He points out that in city districts where speed limits are enforced, fatal accidents are held to the rate of eighteen per 100,000. In the country, where the motorists "step on it," they average twenty-three per 100,000. The chief clerk of the Rhode Island Board of Public Works reports that a reduction of six miles an hour in the average driving speeds throughout that city caused a reduction of thirty-nine fatal and 400 nonfatal injury accidents in one year. It is not only that an accident at high speed causes a greater demolition of the car, and more serious effects upon its inmates than one at slow speed, but the time required by the average person between sighting a danger and applying the brakes, or twisting the wheel, is such that if one is going at the rate of sixty miles an hour he will run a considerable distance before he can stop or change his course. In brief, the statistics, so far as available, show emphatically that high speed means a high proportion of fatal accidents.

Probably most people had a general belief that this was true, even without the evidence by which Mr. Billings in the Atlantic supported his thesis. I wonder how many of them have thought that if by law it were possible to reduce the maximum speed of which any car would be capable to say forty miles an hour, how great would be the benefit to the financial condition of the railroads.

At forty miles an hour the automobile would still be useful for short trips and for pleasure purposes. Short hauls by trucks would not be interfered with. But it would probably end the competition of trucks and pleasure cars with the railroads when long distance hauling was undertaken. Automobile manufacturers and automobile owners probably would not look with philosophy upon any such legal limitation, however advantageous it might be to society at large, both in reducing the ratio of grave accidents, and in checking what is becoming a ruinous competition to the railroads. The latter phase of the question seems to me one that ought to have nation-wide consideration.

Books of Current Interest

"Old Man Eloquent"

John Quincy Adams, "Old Man Eloquent," by Bennett Champ Clark. Boston: Little Brown. $3.75.

BIOGRAPHIES of "the Old Man Eloquent" are not plentiful. Mr. Clark notes that the latest was written fifty years ago. But in a sense Adams was his own biographer. The amazingly voluminous diary which he left contains all the material a biographer need have—if he be content with so ex-parte a collection of history, opinions and judgments. That Mr. Clark was, very properly, not thus content is shown by the impressive bibliography of authorities which he has appended to his story. But a lifetime's journal which, abridged, fills twelve large volumes does afford a biographer an effective springboard for the dive into the almost illimitable mass of state papers, congressional speeches and other official "remains" of John Quincy Adams.

Mr. Clark reverses the practice of biographers, who ordinarily sum up the characteristics and services of their heroes in a last chapter. He does this in an introduction, as one who states a thesis and then proceeds more deliberately to its elaboration. This introduction is in itself an essay of intense interest and admirable literary quality. In it we get the cold, suspicious, aloof New Englander depicted to the life. Yet after a summary of his services to American democracy, the biographer cries, "We cannot restrain our admiration. And despite his disagreeable qualities our hearts go out to him as one of the greatest of Americans."

Perhaps the most notable contributions to the development of American policy with which John Quincy Adams was associated were the Monroe Doctrine, which was enunciated while he was Secretary of State, and his determined and effective defense of the Right of Petition in the House of Representatives. Both of these notable controversies are ably described by Mr. Clark. His chapter on the Monroe Doctrine, its development from a suggestion by George Canning, and its nature as a retort to the pretensions of the Holy Alliance, is gripping in its interest. The violent controversies between Canning and the cold, aloof Secretary of State are recorded with a degree of detail for which the Diary must be responsible.

J. Q. A. must, after all, have been something of an irritation to diplomatists. Mr. Clark recounts the somewhat violent retort Adams made to Canning's representations as to British rights at the mouth of the Columbia River. "Have you any claim to the mouth of the Columbia?" asked Adams.

> 'Do you not know we have a claim?' gasped the outraged Canning. Adams was now at his best. 'I do not know what you claim or what you do not claim. You claim India, you claim Africa, you claim—' Canning broke in angrily, 'Perhaps a piece of the moon.' 'No,' calmly continued the Secretary, 'I have not heard that you claimed exclusively any part of the moon; but there is not a spot on this habitable globe that I could affirm you do not claim; and there is none which you may not claim with as much of right as you can have to the Columbia or its mouth.'

Clearly, "diplomacy in shirt sleeves" did not have its first manifestation under the secretaryship of Richard Olney.

Indeed, as one reads this volume of Mr. Clark's, which is as much a political history of the times as a biography of Adams, one is moved to inquire whether the great figures of that day were not mentally in their shirt sleeves most of the time. We are prone to talk about the degradation of American politics today and the mediocre quality of our public men. But never could there have been a more quarrelsome, pettily jealous, slanderous, intriguing and virulent group of politicians than those of the era of Adams and Jackson.

The Massachusetts man was very much a part of that picture. And yet his public service, his courage, his indomitable persistence in good causes, his unquestioned integrity, compel admiration, and even while we deplore the bent which made him insult his successor in the White House, and quarrel with almost every public man with whom he had contact, we cannot refuse him his meed of honor.

W. J. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"The Saloon—A Social Climber"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to commend you for the splendid editorial in the Monitor of Sept. 17 entitled "The Saloon—A Social Climber." You have very clearly set forth the subtle hope of the brewer that the people may slumber on until an entering wedge has been driven.

There is another business interest that is also the more silently interesting itself in the return of the saloon, and that is the owners of business property in sections of cities where the saloon formerly flourished and paid high rentals. At this time, with more than the usual number of such locations vacant, the owner is more or less openly working for the repeal of the prohibition laws, hoping that he may thereby find a tenant for a vacant storeroom.

May I add that the wets are highly pleased that certain prohibition organizations are taking the stand not to interest themselves in the presidential vote but to devote their efforts to the record of the congressional candidate. Nothing would please the wets more than to be able to poll a large vote for Mr. Roosevelt and, if possible, elect him, because in that case they would claim the vote represented the will of the people in regard to prohibition, and they would use it in every way possible to secure the enactment of legislation, both local and national, to weaken the present enforcement and open the way for still further nullification.

Denver, Colo. GUY R. HOUGHTELIN.

"The Wind in the Willows"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial some time ago about Mr. Kenneth Grahame, author of "The Wind in the Willows," interested me greatly as I persuaded Mr. Grahame to write this book and so to break the long silence after his earlier work, "Dream Days." Writing was anything but spontaneous or a pleasure to him, and the writing of "The Wind in the Willows" came about in a way that clears up the question whether it was intended for adults or juveniles.

The story of the two years' crusade and how it resulted in that lovely book is of real interest and a new aspect of literary creation, as well as of the author. I was in close contact with the Grahames for some years and knew a side that his books revealed, but which was known to few in real life.

May I say how delightfully your editorial read, and how truly it expressed that "quality which cannot be lightly forgotten," from your title to the last two lines.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY (MRS. MAXWELL ARMFIELD).

London, Eng.

Pensions or Charity?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many articles and editorials on government economy have been read and enjoyed. Being an ex-soldier of '98, I am naturally interested in that part pertaining to my comrades, and especially those not wounded or unable to prove that their present handicap in earning a living, for instance, is due to army service.

According to medical authority, the very exposure, lack of pure rations, inadequate clothing or equipment of the army (in '98) would tend to cause a man to decline in health in later years. Poor sanitary conditions in many camps in those days also may have caused many to decline in health and thereby be handicapped in seeking or holding jobs.

Therefore many applied for pensions, some feeling the need to do so sooner than others. Then there are some who applied for pensions in recent years, or since so many of our business institutions seemed to think a man over forty or forty-five incapable. Of course, the veteran of 1898 would be in this class, and even much older in years.

I have no doubt that most of these same veterans would rather have a job than the pension, but they just seemed to be up against it, and being entitled to a pension under the pension laws of 1920-30, very naturally applied and received, as we know, from $20 to $50 a month.

These veterans and their dependents have been depending largely on this little income, and the taxpayer would, of course, be called upon to meet this situation should the laws be repealed. In other words, they should find something to take the place of these pensions. These people will need assistance, as this little income is about all they have to look to.

They should be considered (or investigated) in any new arrangement of things. VET.

New York, N. Y.